PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,256.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 8-39 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
1907.				
16th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venise Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	....	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	19th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
				1908
MOYORO MARU	...	...	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 14th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 15th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,283 tons, on or about 17th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 12th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P Badessich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5939	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	2685	Ihle	21st Nov 1907.
* KAISER	2721	Von Holdt	2nd Dec 1907.
† GOUVERNEUR	3336	Burmeister	13th Dec 1907.
PRAESIDENT	3310	Tepe	23rd Dec 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
21, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BANKS.

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AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

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Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
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Kandy.
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Mombassa
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Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
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Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Piano Worth. Rs.	One Year per month. Rs.	Two Years per month. Rs.	Three Years per month. Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

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PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of JAPANESE SILK GOODS, CURIOS, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS and XMAS CARDS.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
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JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!
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TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 600,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the North-Western Railway, delivery to begin by 1st June 1908, and to be completed by 1st November 1908.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-8 respectively English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO BE LET on 50 or 99 years' LEASE convenient PLOTS of vacant land for Building Cottages or Small Bungalows on TATA'S ESTATE, Khar Road, Bandra For conditions and plans apply to the Land MANAGER, Messrs Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Building, Fort.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price :—Rs. 2.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colony, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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ISSUED FOR..............................	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	....	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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In Time for
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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.,

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RY. CO., LTD.

WANTED.

FOR the General Stores, Secunderabad, a SUB-STORE KEEPER. Salary Rs. 130 to 150. Applicants with knowledge of Engineer's plant and tools, or hardware preferred.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials to be sent before the 20th November 1907, to—

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store Keeper,
Secunderabad (Deccan).

SECUNDERABAD, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

QUADIR'S FAMOUS MANGE APPLICATION

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

SEND for sample bottle to BEHAR VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Muzaffarpur, enclosing twelve annas in stamps, which will include postage State Whether for Horse, Cattle or Dog require.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiases. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A. FREDSON & CO.,
GENT'S TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Suits made within Shortest notice.

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

TO BE LET.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will be thoroughly renovated and fitted with modern appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,700 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and well adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,000 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
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THOS. E. LAURENT,
House Agent, 73, Apollo Street.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—Delivered Free.

	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7
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	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 16	" 20
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SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second do.	" 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED

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PROF. JAMES ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag. Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggist and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Clan Chattan 2,500 tons Captain Makepeace will sail to-day for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 936 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Mohammadi 1,251 tons Captain P. S Primrose sailed yesterday for Jedah with 705 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura 1,273 tons Captain G. Elton sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf ports via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and 95 deck passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

BOMBAY.

The following is a copy of the storm signal issued by the Port Offices of Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, at Simla.

Simla, Nov. 11.

Influence of cyclonic storm upon Coast Stations now imperceptible, but storm probably still in existence.

NEW DOCK WORKS.

In continuation of previous Notices issued by this office in connection with the Dams of the New Dock Works, Notice is hereby given that the following buoys have been laid to mark the southern limits of Dam C:—

Of the South West corner, a small black can buoy surmounted by a red flag by day and carrying a red lamp at night.

Off the South East corner, a small red mark buoy surmounted by a red flag by day carrying a red lamp at night.

Vessels and boats should not pass to the North of a line of bearing through these two buoys.

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Fhed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	13-11	P & O Co
B	Costello	2339	Leighton	Hull	12-11	F Muir & Co
C & R	Merton Hall	2727	Prawse	L'pool	24-11	K Nixon & Co
F	Sealda	3438	Brown	N F	..	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	19-11	B & P S N Co
H	Mozaffari	138	Moloney	Jedda	14-11	B & P S N Co
K	Sutton	2579	Mayall	K'chi	..	K Nixon & Co
N	Inchmarce	3597	Purse	Baltimore	20-11	R A Willis
Q	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F	..	Bo S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Totomi Maru	2464	Winckler	Kobe	17-11	N Y Kaisha
2	Olympia	8144	Osborne	L'pool	16-11	W & A G & Co
3	Urlana	3383	Robertson	Z'bar	13-11	M M & Co
4	R Rubattino	2682	Cucchi	Genoa	15-11	F & R S N Co
5	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Antwerp	18-11	W & A G & Co
6	Clan Chatten	2500	Makepeace	..	12-11	F Muir & Co
7	Levanzo	2587	Belsito	Shanghai	17-11	F & R S N Co
8	Bohemia	2311	D bsevich	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9	City of London	5393	Black	K'chi	12-11	K Nixon & Co
10-11	Wartenfels	2983	Schmidt	K'chi	14-11	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4170	Summers	Lordo..	22-11	P & O Co
15	Istok	1850	Liese	Shanghai	20-11	A L S N Co
	M W D D					
	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	16-11	P & O Co
	H W P D					
	Kaveri	553	Mohamad	B Nagar	12-11	Bo S N Co
	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	12-11	Bo S N Co
	H W V D					
	Lhasa	936	Rothwell	K'chi	11-11	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Lhasa s Madura s Mohammadi s	Rothwell Elton Primrose	Kar'chi, &c Persian Gulf, &c Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Totomi Maru, for Kobe, &c
" Istok, for China &c
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—70 bales wool, M Ruttonjee; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, S Ramjee and Co; 122 bales twist, Textile Mills; 40 bales wool, R Samput; 125 tons oil cake, Naew Mofussil Co; 23 bales wool, M Jetha; 100 bles wool, J Moolchand; 6 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 60 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

Merton Hall s—12 bales twist Kellick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—7,500 cwt linseed, 3,000 cwt poppyseed and 2,000 cwt mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6 pots, andropagan Bauer and Krause; 11 bales twist, E Meiffre.

Olympia s—4 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 9,858 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—423 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR GHENT.

Castello s—15 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—5 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 4,000 cwt teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6,328 cwt linseed, 112 bales cotton and 6,248 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 38 cases rough stones, Ajmere Export and Import Co.

Wartenfels s—2,000 cwt linseed, and 4,000 cwt teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 400 bales cottonfly and waste, C Heerjee and Co.

City of London s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed; S C Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—176 bales cottonfly and waste, C Heerji and Co; 28 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 57 bales twist, M Futchally and Co; 155 bales hemp, M P Mehta; 8 bales silk wastes, M Lalchund.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—11,280 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GATATZ.

Bohemia s—5 bales twist, Ahmedabad Advance Mills Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—859 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Kellick Nixon and Co; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwt linseed, Kelleck Nixon and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—43 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—60 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 27 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales twist, Ahmedabad Advance Mills Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—2 bales twist, Kellick Nixon and Co; 20 bales twist, A Nicholl and Co; 59 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—47 cases opium, P and O Co; 40 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 150 cases condensments Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons; 26 cwt shark fins and ½ cwt ivory, K N Miani; 186 cwt kismis, F Rahim and Co; 82 bales twist, 1 bale cotton M M [illegible]

Levanzo s—[illegible] sharkfins and fishmaws, M J Jooibhoy and [illegible]; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Istok s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—150 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Levanzo s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Istok s—625 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy B Petit and Co; 150, bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 3,339 cwt bone meals M Jamal; 1,000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton S Framjee and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, November 10.] [BOMBAY, November 11.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Boxes Sov ...	Rs. 5,00,000	Durban	Umzumbi	Mercantile Bk
2 Bundles Sov ..	480	C Mandvie	Linga	Mack Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,400			
1 Bundle Sov ...	120	Dwarka		
1 Box Sov.....	2,407	Aden	Egypt	A & J Laljee
Gold Coins	8,100			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [11TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest to 5 per cent., influenced no doubt by its cash balance being six lakhs down.

Exchange :—

There were sellers of T. T. at 1s. 3·27-32d., but buyers would not advance beyond 1s. 37-8d., the market being steady for T. T. at 1s. 3·27-32d., Demand at 1s. 3·29-32d., and Credits three months' sight at 1s. 4·11-32d. No transactions were, however, reported, except a little business in Credits 3 months' sight at 1s. 4·5-16d. Far Eastern rates were in sympathy with the weakness that prevails.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 11/32d. to 5·16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	171
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	149 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	200 1/4

Government Paper :—

The opening rate was Cash 95-12 and Settlement 95-11, which declined an anna both ways, but later in the day, in response to the rise reported in the Calcutta market (95-15 and 95-12, respectively), the rates improved to 95-14 and 25-13 respectively. At the close, however, the market was weak, at an anna lower, a fair amount of business having passed.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-13
1st Settlement	" 95-12

Bullion :—

The local market was firm, notwithstanding the decline in both London and New York, the former being quoted at 26 15/16 Ready and 27 5/16, Forward two months, and the latter having declined 3/8th to 58·1/8. The local rate opened at 68/4 ex-duty for the impending settlement, which brought out buyers and raised the rate to 68/9, an equally strong demand being maintained. The following are the latest quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	6
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	68	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	68	9	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	68	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Yesterday (Sunday) the market further gave way and rates were quoted fully Rs. 3 below our Saturday's closing quotations. This morning the market opened slightly steadier and has improved during the day. There was little demand for Europe, but Japan shippers were in the market, and the bazaar was buying. A fair business has been done. The market closes steady at the undermentioned quotations.

Ready cotton, both new and old, is difficult to to move, there being little enquiry. Prices for old crop are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach..........	270/71	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	262½	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti...	231	January 08.
" Damangaum-Pulgaum	224	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	217	"
" " Amraoti	216/17	"
" " Muttia	203/4	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	203/4	"
" Bengals ...	196/7	"
F. G. H. G. "	184	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	13,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·56	5·56	5·56	5·57	5·57
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·58	5·58	5·58	5·57	
+05	+05	+05	+05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier, and prices are giving way We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	1	0	R. T.
December	" 8	6	0	R. T.
May...	" 8	10	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is also easier with a small business doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9	10	0
Yellow Gujerat	" 10	7	0

Gingellyseed :—

The market has declined and is now quiet with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 60	0	0
" " 75 p.c.	" 59	0	0
Black Kutni	" 52	0	0

Poppyseed :— Rs. 12 4 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :— Rs. 39 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

cottonseed :— Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Ap.-May. Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

The Share market is closed owing to the death of one of the brokers.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	3,984	bales.
Wheat	34,077	cwts
Linseed	360	"
Rapeseed	30	"
Gingellyseed	19,889	"
Poppyseed	11	"
Groundnuts	18	"
Castorseed	4,548	"
Rice	4,862	"
Myrabollams	478	"
Cottonseed	2,385	"
Mowraseed	2,218	"
Gram	156	"
Jowar	719	"
Maize	nil.	"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACNICOL—October 11, at 13, Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. Malcolm Macnicol, M. B., United Free Church Mission Kalna, Bengal, a son.

GRAHAM October 26, at Fyzabad, the wife of Edward C. Graham, of a son.

CARTER—November 1, at Srinagar, the wife of Major C. M. Carter, 14th P W O. Sikhs, of a son.

BELL—October 31, at Ambala, the wife of Major J. Beatson Bell 32nd Sikh Pioneers, of a daughter.

GILES—October 5, at Parkstone, Dorset, the wife of Major A. A Gibbs, I M S., of a son (still-born).

LILLINGSTON October 22, at Camberley, the wife of Captain F. F. Innes Lillingston, Indian Army, of a son.

SMITH—October 20, at 29, Hyde Park Gate, Lady Elizabeth Smith, the wife of H. Babington Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FENNING—DAWSON—November 6, at Christ Church, Trivandrum, Captain W. Maxwell Fenning, Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin, eldest son of the late William Meymote Fenning and Mrs. Fenning, to Mary Francis Gladys Maude, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Dawson, Commandant, Nayar Brigade, and granddaughter of General F. Dawson, C.B and the late Deputy Surgeon-General B. Demster, I. M. S.

DEATHS.

STEVENSON—November 4, suddenly, at Ging, Darjeeling, J.F.I. Stevenson, Superintendent, Darjeeling Company.

DICKSON—September 10, at Mary Castle, Howrah, during her husband's enforced absence in England, Mary Jane Dickson, the dearly beloved wife and faithful loving life long companion of Charles Allan Dickson. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children.

PAUL—October 29, at his residence, Calcutta, of heart failure, Henry Morton Paul, Inspector, License Measurers' Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, son of the late P. J. Paul, Attorney-at-Law, aged 61 years, 10 months and 3 days.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 3-58m., 4-4a. Low water, 10-39m., 9 45a.

Gocnldas Cullianji Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

"Fascinating Wondrous London," Framji Cowasji Institute.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m,

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 12th, First Quarter, 10h. 44·4m. .p. m.; Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34-3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a. m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 5-11m.; 5-37a. Low water, 0-17a.

Thursday, November 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-30m., 7-12a. Low water, 11-32m. 1-28a.

Friday, November 15.—Meeting of the Decentralisation Commission in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 7-42m. 8-27a. Low water, 1-11m., 2-22a.

Saturday, November 16.—Factory Labour Commission sittings in Bombay from 16th November to 19th December. Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, (private,) 10-50 a. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m., High water 8-39m., 9-27a., Low water, 2-25m., 3-4a.

Sunday, November 17.—25th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-26m., 10-15a. Low water, 3-21m., 3-40a.

Monday, November 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-7m., 10-56a. Low water, 4-6m., 4-13a.

MISSING WOMAN.—Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer of Dhanji street has reported to the Police that his sister Dhanbai, aged 50 years, has been missing since 5 a.m., on the 8th inst. She has been insane for the last 15 years.

STEALING A STREET-LAMP BURNER.—The Municipal lamp-men have reported to the Police the theft of the Burner of a Municipal street lamp in the G. Division. The theft occurred on the 10th instant, between 3 and 6 a. m.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEER ALI'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1588. Among them the number of new admissions was 418; classified as stated: Khojas—Men 123, women 135, children, 160—Total 418. The average daily attendance was 510.

A EUROPEAN SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Frederick Henry Vincent, a European, was charged with being without visible means of subsistence. The accused was declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

IMPORTING CONTRABAND MEAT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Vazir Mahomed and Pirbux Noorbux, Mahomedans, and Sitabai, a Hindu woman, were charged with importing contraband meat from Kurla to Bombay. All the accused were convicted: the first was fined Rs 100, the second Rs. 40, and the third Rs. 10.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Serenade	La Paloma	Harlmann
Selection	The New Aladdin	Caryll
Characteristic Peice	Virginia Skedaddle	Rosenfeld

BAND AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal hotel, under the direction of Sgr. T. Mascarello, Bandmaster, from 8-15 to 10-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	The British Colours	Fraus von Blon
Valse	Perche	Marco Saha
Gavotta	Parolino dolci	A M Fechner
Fantasia	Tosca	G Puccini
Valse Lente	L'Heure Sulvieme	Adolf Lotter
Serenade	A Mia Blonde	G Mirandoli, member of the Orchestra
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Fraus von Suppe
March two-step	Uncle Sammy	Abe Hobzmann

BURGLARY IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Esuf Ali Heptulla, a partner in the firm of Esuf Ali Heptulla and Company, watch-makers, Nagdevi street, reported to the Police that the shop had been entered during the night of the 9th instant through a hole made in the wall facing a sweeper's passage, and that four watches valued at Rs. 90 stolen from the show case.—Barjorji Arderji, a silk merchant having his shop at Masjid Bunder, reported to the Police that on opening his shop on the morning of the 10th instant he found that the shop was entered the previous night and forty pieces of white silk valued at Rs. 650 were stolen.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—On Friday last a deputation of Mahomedan merchants from Calcutta waited on Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy at his Tent Factory and presented him with a congratulatory address on his elevation to the honour of knighthood. The address was read by Mr. Noor Mahomed Ismail and contained a brief view of the occasions on which Sir Adamjee has been most prominently before the public. It concluded with expressions of the high esteem in which he is held among the Mahomedans of India. The address was presented in a handsome silver casket and Mr. Mahomedbhoy, Sir Adamjee's eldest son, replied to it in suitable terms on behalf of his father.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Edward Weston, a European, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable. It appears that on Saturday last the accused hired a hack victoria but as he did not pay the hire, the driver of the victoria took him to the Police station. On alighting from the victoria the accused was unable to walk. The accused said he had only two annas in his pocket at the time. He was, he said, not very drunk. He had taken only a pint of rum. He was not tipsy. The accused was fined Rs. 2.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. On the Appellate Side, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided in one of the Courts with the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton; while the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar sat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight in the other. On the Original Side sat four division courts presided over, respectively, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. The same day the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, who has returned from leave, took charge of the office of Advocate-General from Mr. E. B. Raikes who had been acting for him.

EXTRAORDINARY SALES OF ARAB HORSES.—Some extraordinary sales of Arab horses, it is reported, have taken place in Bombay within the last few days. A native Raja drove over in his motor car to one of the commission horse stables at Byculla when one of the Arab horses for sale attracted his special attention. He asked what the price of the animal was, and was told by the Arab owner that it was Rs. 30,000. After some haggling the Native Chief bought it for Rs. 20,000. He also purchased for the prince two other horses for Rs. 30,000. Some more Arabs were also bargained for and purchased, the total purchase money amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees. Such a large amount, it is said, was seldom or never before realised by a commission horse stable-keeper at Byculla at one stroke.

TOO GOOD FOR HIM.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Mahadeo Doma, a Hindu, with the theft of a bundle of clothes belonging to one Punchar Ganpat, on Saturday last. The complainant is a 'dhobie' and was ironing the clothes of his customers on the verandah of his house. When his attention was attracted elsewhere, the accused took the bundle which contained 17 pieces of apparel valued at Rs. 35. When the accused was going along the road with the bundle of clothes, Police Sepoy No. 1814 D. challenged him and on opening the bundle found apparel which were too good for a man in his position of life. On further inquiries the accused admitted the theft and took the Police to the dhobi's place. The dhobi identified the clothes as belonging to one of his customers. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS MASTER'S SUPPER.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Sykes charged Jackey Mascarira, a cook in the service of Dr. W. Jeddo, Inspector to the Coroner of Bombay, with the theft of four copper pots containing food, and valued at Rs. 10. On Sunday evening the complainant learnt that the cook was not in the kitchen. He himself went there to see him, but the cook was not there. On further inquiry he found that the copper pots in which the food was cooked were not in the kitchen. Information was given to the Police and Inspector Sykes arrested the accused the same night. The copper pots were pawned with a Marwari. The Police going to the latter's shop the pots were produced by him. The accused pleaded guilty and said he had served the complainant for two months. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that it was very wicked of him to have robbed his master of the pots and also his meals, thus depriving the whole family of their supper that night. He was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

SCIENCE and progress have worked another miracle. The establishment of communication by wireless between the United Kingdom and Canada, and the receipt of the first message from the Dominion, mark a fresh start in a development which may justly be called Imperial. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has put it, "by this bond between Britain and Canada one more triumph for the Empire and science has been achieved." The Marconi system is British in its development, and the first step in its transoceanic progress has been British. We look for substantial advantages in the way of cheapened and more rapid communication. The twentieth century has put another girdle round the earth, and Marconi is it Ariel.

PAINFUL ULCERS AND ITCHING SORES CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' AWFUL SUFFERING ENDED.

The terrible penalties exacted from Mrs. Mary Eade, of 2, Marlo Green, Vines Cross, Heathfield (Sussex), for neglecting a bruise on her ankle should stand as a puplic warning.

Mrs. Eade said :

"I was hurrying about my work one morning when I knocked my leg against a chair. It made a small mark, had become a very red and angry looking place, and my ankle was slightly swollen. I applied an ointment which I obtained from a chemist, but the wound, which was at first the size of a sixpence, grew larger and began to discharge freely. The swelling increased, the pain got greater, and to obtain rest I had to keep my leg in a raised position.

"I took several bottles of blood mixture and tried various ointments but without doing myself any good. The wound became a raw hole which continually ran with matter and gave me no rest while the pain and constant irritation made me weak and spiritless.

"Then eczema set in and my leg was soon in a terrible state. The skin peeled off, and I suffered great agony. I tried three doctors and had my leg for eleven days in plaster-of-Paris, but did not get any permanent relief.

"Six months ago my daughter sent me a box of Zam-Buk and urged me to try it. The first thing I noticed was that the irritation disappeared, and this encouraged me to persevere with Zam-Buk. The discharge gradually became less, and after I had used two boxes it disappeared altogether. The skin dried up into scabs, which dropped off naturally, leaving a new healthy skin in their place. As I continued with Zam-Buk the pain left me, my ankle became free in movement again, and the nasty wound healed up.

"The skin on my ankle and leg is now as smooth and healthy as ever it was, and I have all my old strength in the leg."

Follow Mrs. Eade's example, and rely on Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is the recognised cure for piles, eczema cuts, Delhi sores, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, itch, stiffness, ulcers, abscesses, and for all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per pot or direct from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post free.

ZAM-BUK FREE.
Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 12th Nov. 1907.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MOGUL LITIGATION.

A. Curious Suit.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the heavy suit of Mogul litigation brought forward by the Official Assignee, Mr. N. C. Macleod, in his capacity of Assignee of the estate of Aga Mahomed Rahimkhan, against Mirza Zainul Abadin; Munna Sultan, widow of Abdul Husen; Mariam Sultan and Khadiza Sultan, his daughters; and Mahomadalikhan, for determination of rights, taking of accounts, and demanding one lakh of rupees with interest from the fifth defendant. The case has been reported. The proceedings had lasted over 55 hearings, and the expenses of nine counsel and three firms of solicitors had reached several thousands of rupees Mahomedalikhan had been discharged from the suit at a preliminary stage on the ground of misjoinder.

The learned Judge remarked that this was a suit by the Official Assignee to recover from the defendants, on the footing of an alleged deposit made by Abdul Rahim, an insolvent, about the year 1850. Notwithstanding the length to which the trial had been carried, and the mass of material accumulated, the substantial questions in issue were of the simplest. Let him first note the character of the claim, and the consequences it involved. On the allegation of a fraud committed more than fifty years ago, the Official Assignee demanded from the defendants, who were of course no party to the fraud, restitution on such a scale, that if the Court were to grant it, it would reduce an opulent and well-reputed family to beggary. The Court would require very strict and conclusive proof, indeed, of every part of the case thus advanced, before it would give a decision, plunging an old and respected family suddenly in ruin for the benefit of another man's creditors who might well have reasonably abandoned all further expectations of payment from the estate of the insolvent, more than thirty years ago. There was absolutely no ground to be discovered anywhere in the voluminous record of the case, upon which the Court could for a moment feel justified in resting a decree for the plaintiff. Plaintiff's case, put in the shortest form, was that a large property, consisting mostly of jewels, was deposited with Zainal Abedin by the insolvent Mahomed Rahim Shirazi, on a secret trust for the benefit of his family, somewhere about 1850: Zainal was to finance the appeal to the Privy Council, and to maintain insolvent's family. After Zainal, his son Abdul Husen had control of large and ever-increasing sums of money on trust for the family of the insolvent. In 1847, Mahomed Rahim Shirazi, as the result chiefly of litigation with the Shushtri family, became insolvent: the Shushtris had a claim of eleven lakhs of rupees against him. His inability go meet it, was the approximate cause of his becoming an insolvent. He remained in jail till 1850, during which time energetic measures were taken to get in all his assets. Members of his family, on the other hand, persistently resisted, but without much success. In 1850, the insolvent obtained his personal discharge: left for Persia, where he died in 1856. Before leaving Bombay, he had given a power of attorney to Zainal, who was his first cousin and who had been sent to him during his prosperity in Bombay, and whom he had employed as his Munshi or Secretary. After staying for some time in Bombay, Zainal had returned to Shiraz: he was recalled to Bombay after the insolvent got into trouble. Plaintiff's allegation was that it must have been during the latter period that property climed in this suit must have been deposited with Zainal in secret trust. In 1858, Zainal moved the Official Assignee to file a suit against the Shushtris to have the accounts retaken according to the decision of the Privy Council in which insolvent's appeal had succeeded in 1857. This suit was known as Ketterer's suit (ketterer being the name of the then Official Assignee). It dragged on till 1875, when it was compromised by the Official Assignee accepting Rs. 75,000, apparently in satisfaction of all his dues in behalf of the creditors. A balance of Rs. 1,50,000 was, in terms of the compromise, handed over to Zainal Abedin, half of which was to reimburse himself, and the other half to be given to the family of the insolvents. Other incidents then arose. Upon the strength of three papers, stated to be acknowledgements, and virtually on these papers alone, the Court was asked to decide that twelve years before the first of them, and thirty-two years before the last of them, the father of the man in whose fovour they were drawn, deposited a sum which did not even approximately correspond with any of them, in fraud of his creditors, with the grandfather of the present defendants. The defendants were not alleged to have committed any fraud, or to have been cognisant of the commitment of any. The very last of these acknowledgments, with which presumbly a fraudulent knowledge, as expressed in overt act ended, was twenty-five years old, *viz*, the termination of this long history of alleged successful fraud coincided with the early childhood of the first defendant. He had sworn, and Dedushi had supported him, that none of the books which had come into his possession from the time of his grandfather, and father, revealed any trace of the large transactions evidenced by the impugned "Tamasukanamas." These papers left no more then a suspicion, possibly a strong suspicion; but still something falling very far short of positive certainty that the fraud upon the creditors was perpetrated. Could the Court then, upon merely vague surmise and loose inference and suspicion, go the length of making a decree, which, while it might benefit a creditor or two, who for more than thirty years had no real reason to expect any relief, would absolutely and irretrievably ruin the whole of the innocent defendant's family? No.

Mr. Justice Beaman said that in the progress of the case his rulings upon the admissibility of evidence were observed by him to have been more than once openly questioned. He let it pass at the time; because he felt that the great strain imposed by the conduct of such a case might well excuse a little impatience, and he did not wish by a personal rebuke to interrupt the argument or counsel's train of thought. But it must be obvious that any statement of that kind, made with whatever outward show of respect, was tantamount to announcing in open Court, to the face of the Judge who had ruled the point, that counsel thought he had ruled it wrongly. Leading counsel should in this respect be studiously careful of the fundamentals of professional etiquette. Any outward and unmistakable show of dissatisfaction would make the Judge's position difficult, and tend to impair the complete co-operation between the Bench and the Bar, which could best be attained and preserved at its height by the strictest observance of mutual courtesy, and the lines dividing the proper sphere of counsel from that of the Judge. What he wished to make clear was, that when he had ruled a point, that ruling ought to be treated not only as final, but as right, as long as the case remained before him.

After 1875, resumed the Judge, another Official Assignee attempted to recover from Zainal Abedin what his predecessor, with open eyes, had relinquished to him. That attempt failed. Nearly twenty years later, when all hope of getting anywhere near the truth of what happened must have left every reasonable mind, a third Official Assignee (in this suit No. 92 of 1905) allowed himself to be put forward, on the strength of some extremely questionable documents found in most suspicious circumstances to re-agitate the whole matter, at the instance of one creditor, much more influential and wealthy people being behind him. This case has not been prosecuted with a desire to benefit creditors; but to gratify a long-standing grudge, to carry on a family feud between the Aga Khan's family and that of the unfortunate defendant. It was a bitter struggle not between "bona fide" litigants, but between purse and purse. He (the Judge) would probably be blamed for having allowed the case to go on to the length it had done; and in this indirect way, played into the plaintiff's hands, and allowed him to go on slowly bleeding defendants to death. But under the existing system, nothing was really to be gained by peremptorily curbing the discretion of counsel and refusing to go as far as they desired to take the Court into the evidence. If the Judge excluded evidence, or refused to hear all that counsel had to say, that was sure to be made a ground of appeal; and in a large majority of cases, a successful ground. And he must also say that he wished some means could be devised of compelling the Official Assignee to pay personally some proportion at least of the costs of unsuccessful litigation carried on in his name. That would give the Court at least a solid guarantee against all merely reckless and gambling litigation.

The labours and ability of counsel on both sides had made his (the Judge's) task a relatively light one. He desired to express his acknowledgments to them for the great assistance they had given him in a long and trying case. He dismissed the plaintiff's suit with all costs; two sets, on the plaintiff, including costs reserved. He was aware that the Acting Advocate-General (Mr. E. B. Raikes) had expressed his intention, should the decision be against him, of arguing that one set of costs should be allowed. But he had thought this well over, and in all the circumstances of the case,—and he thought they were very special—he had decided to allow the defendants two sets of costs. Decree accordingly.

Counsel for plaintiff in the case were: the Hon. Mr. Raikes with Mr. Ratilal Mazmudar, instucted by Messrs. Payne and Co. For the defendants were: Mr. Branson, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Rustom Wadia, and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Carnegie, Lynch and Owen.

THE LAW OF REDEMPTION.

Mortgagee's Conduct.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit of Ebrahim Cassum Gowli and another against Toolsidas Dharamsey, in which the law of redemption in respect of mortgaged property was discussed.

Mr. Justice Davar said this matter came on for argument before him on the 18th ult., when the only question argued was as to costs of the suit. Since his Lordship heard counsel's argument, he had gone through the pleadings, the proceedings before the Special Commissioner, and the correspondence between the parties. In view of what Mr. Desai urged with reference to the Special Commissioner not allowing certain items in the mortgage account and allowing them in the first plaintiff's personal account, his Lordship said he had considered the evidence given before the Special Commissioner and the exhibits produced before him; and he entirely agreed wich his conclusions. The defendant was well advised in not filing exceptions to the report. Mr. Bahadurji, for the plaintiffs, claimed that the defendant ought to be ordered to pay his client's costs of the suit. Mr. Desai urged that the very worst order his Lordship could make against him would be to leave each party to pay his own costs. His Lordship had considered the cases cited by Mr. Desai, (comments upon them.) His Lordship considered that a mortgagee ought not to be deprived of his costs lightly, and ought not to be made to pay the mortgager's costs in a redemption suit unless he has misconducted himself in a grave manner or acted illegally and oppressively. The facts disclosed in the case explained the conduct of the defendant most unmistakeably. He was in possession of a second mortgage for Rs. 2,500. It had remained unregistered. The plaintiffs disputed the second mortgage. The defendant had a personal account of the first plaintiff. It carried interest at a higher rate than the mortgage account. He preferred to take certain items to the personal account, because it carried interest at a better rate. When it came to a question of the sufficiency of the tenders made by the plaintiffs, he attempted to retransfer the items in the first plaintiff's personal account to the mortgage account. He advertised the property for sale when he had no right whatever to sell. He had not given the notice required to be given by section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, nor had interest to the extent of Rs. 500 or anything like it become due to him. The filing of the suit and the application for injunction become necessary by reason of defendant's wrongful action in advertising the mortgaged property for sale and insisting on proceeding with the sale in spite of plaintiffs' protests. The reference to the special Commissioner was necessitated by the defendant's contention that the tenders made to him were insufficient. The Commissioner, after a patient and careful enquiry, found that his claim was much smaller than the amounts tendered at the dates of the two tenders. The defendant till almost the last, made a claim for interest before the Special Commissioner on the whole amount advanced at the date of the mortgage, although he had received from the Improvement Trust more than half the amount he advanced, within two months of the date of the mortgage, as the price of one of the properties mortgaged to him and acquired by the Trust. He advanced Rs. 12,500 on the 8th December 1904, and on the 7th February 1905 he received from the Trust Rs. 6,997-2-0. A mortgager is treated always with great tenderness by the Courts in respect of his costs, but his Lordship thought it would be grave injustice to the plaintiffs in this case if they were out of pocket in costs in this suit. They had done nothing to deserve being out of pocket in costs. They were driven to file this suit by the oppressive and, in his Lordship's opinion, dishonest conduct of the defendant. It would be most unjust to leave them to bear their own costs. The report was confirmed, and his Lordship ordered that the defendant do bear his own costs of the suit, and pay to the plaintiffs their costs of the suit and the reference throughout, and of the appearance and argument before his Lordship.

POLICE COURT.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, one Mahomed Ibrahim was charged with causing hurt to Sherifa Bai, a Mahomedan woman on Friday last.

It appears that the complainant and the accused very recently arrived in Bombay from the mofussil and were putting up in a dharamsala in Pakmodia Street. On Friday last the accused on returning to the dharamsala did not find the complainant in his room. He found, he said, the complainant sitting in an adjacent compound and talking to a washerman. He beat the complainant with a stick.

The complainant hotly denied the accused's story and stoutly refused to compound the case. She would on no account go back to live with the accused. She was told her refusing to compound the case would most likely result in the accused being sent to gaol. Even that failed to move the complainant.

The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, out of which sum Rs. 15 were ordered to be given to complainant.

TREATING HIS FRIENDS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vinayak Bhaiseth, a Hindu goldsmith was charged with stealing gold buttons of the value of Rs. 43 belonging to Bohoo Babaji; also a goldsmith.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he treated his friends out of the money he got by pledging the buttons.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was also charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold chain of the value of Rs. 67 belonging to Bohoo Babaji, and was sentenced to a further period of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Inspector Lewis charged Abdul Rahiman Hayatmahomed, a tailor and Urdu tutor, with kidnapping Hanifabee, (9), a Mahomedan girl. The case for the prosecution was that the accused used to give the girl lessons in Urdu at her parents' house in Parel. Last Friday he took her to his own house without the knowledge of her perents and shut her up in his room. She raised a cry which brought the neighbours to her rescue She stated that the accused threatened to kill her with a knife if she cried out. The accused was committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THEFT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Manadeo Mathuram, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a pot of the value of Re. 1, belonging to Matadin Kalu, a coachman living near Bori Bunder.

The accused pleaded guilty, also admitting eight previous convictions. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also ordered to give information to the Police about his place of residence, on his release from gaol, for two years.

THE three Scandinavian nations are so closely allied to us by blood and sympathies that we in England have always taken the keenest interest in their well-being. says the "Globe". Ever since Sweden and Norway settled down after the amicable separation of the two kingdoms, the idea of a Northern Triple Alliance has gathered strength, and the preliminary to such a pact is the reorganisation of the defences of the three kingdoms. Sweden and Denmark are already proceeding to set their houses in order, and though at first there was a dread in Norway that military reorganisation in Sweden meant an attempt to unite the countries once more, that unfounded suspicion has now passed away. Denmark, while insisting on her absolute neutrality has realised the pressing need of a system of modern defence, and in Sweden the matter is recognised as of such urgency that a Royal Commission has been appointed to study the subject. It is held that the idea of a Triple Alliance should be discussed unofficially by the man in the street, for the question of the Baltic is one that may quite possibly become pressing in a few years' time, and it is no secret that Germany would like to see those waters made a "mare clausum." The best guarantee for the peace of Scandinavia is an alliance between the three kingdoms for their mutual defence. towards which events seem happily to be tending.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

489-06—Daphtary F and D—Virji Velji vs Ayub Haji Jussub and others
492-06—Daphtary F and D—Virji Velji vs Ibrahim Haji Ahmed and others
594-06—Daphtary F and D—Bai Anand widow vs Ibrahim Haji Ahmed and others
596-06—Daphtary F and D—Bai Anand widow vs Ayub Haji Joosub and others
93-06—Jehangir and S Ismail—Haji Allarakhia and others vs Ghalib bin Uwad Sultan Nawaz Jung
536 06—Daphtary F and D—Hirachund Rughunath vs Ibrahim Haji Ahmed and others
607-06—Pestonji R and K—Deepchund Chandumul vs Ebrahim Haji Sulleman and Co
34-07—Pestonji R and K—Bhugvandas Nurrotumdas vs Memon Haji Abdool Haji Sumar
76-07—In person—Pratab Amichund and others vs Lieut A D Connor
93-07—In person—Pratab Amichund vs P H G MacPherson
320-07—Tyabji D and Co—Rao Saheb Soonderlal Dewkissondas and others vs Joharmul Shewbux and others Edgelow G P and Co and C and V
364-07—M B Chotla Mahomed Haji Aboo vs Abdul Karim Haji Adam Javeri and others M J and M
616-07—Payne and Co—Papamul Chunilal vs Dwarkadas Kanayalal and others
617-07—In person Radhavlal Shivkaran Kabra and others vs Mansukhlal Purmanund and others
632-07—Bicknel M and R Indersing Jasraj and others vs Nathmal Sardarmul and others
711-07—Mehta and S Jafferbhoy Dattoo vs Govindji Viram
733-07—T A Ghandi—Ishwardas Gurukhram vs Madan Gopal Beharilal
742-07—In person—Himatmul Munji and others vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal
753-07—E G W and Co—Bhugwandas Hirachund and others vs Ladkoobai widow and others—D D and S
768-07—Dinshaw and D—Luchmondas Muttanmul and others vs Bamprasad Mulchund
785-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mahomed Haji Hassum vs Mahomed Ali Amir Saheb Keval
803-07—M J and H Madhowdas Jetha, vs Gordhundas Chaturbhuj
813-07—E G W and Co—Jamsedji Ardeshir Chinoy vs Goolabdas Bhukandas

Undefended New Long Causes.

660-07—C L and O Nowroji Wadia and Sons vs Purshotum Vishram and Co
675-07—Little and Co—Damoder Bhaskerji and another vs Maria F Antone and others
718-07—Tyabji D and Co—Suffi umrudin Tyabji vs Hurry Kanji

For Consent Decree.

13-05—Hiralal and Co—Kalyan Yeshwant Shastri vs S A Prabhavakar Dikshit D and S (Testamentary suit)
179-06—Hiralal and Co—Kalyan Yeshwant Shastri vs Ramabai widow Dakshit D and S

For Decree Absolute.

322-06—Mulji and K. Fazul Peermahomed vs Sawiaram Maindere Shamrao H and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

830-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Shamdas and another vs Ravji Nabadsha and others—Jehangir G and B Part heard
159-07—Wadia G and Co—Ardesher Bejonji Surti vs S ed Sirdar Ali Khan and others Payne and Co, and Captain and V (Not to be called on till 20)
233-07—Captain and V—Rajabali Vishram Patel vs Nawab Syed Surdar Allikhan—Payne and Co (Not to be called on)
11-08—Jehangir G and B—Ramji Motichund and another vs Motilal Kanj and others—Daphtary F and D M J and M
324-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabji Jamsedji Tata and another vs Moledino Oomer—Mehta and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suit

257-07—Pestonji R and K As andear Karkhoshroo Maherba Irani Ardeser Meherbai Irani Nanu H and Co

For Determination of certain Questions

644-08—Little and Co—Advocate-General of Bombay (appellant) vs Thomas Joseph Strangman and others—(Respondents) Smetham B and Co—Little and Co—J G and B and C and M

For taking Evidence.

633-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Yeshwant Ramnath vs Sadanand Shri Krishnaji and others—Khunderao L and M and Mirza, M and M

Long Cause.

86-07—Bicknell M and R—Sukhdeodas Megbraj and others vs Dinshawji Burjorji Vania and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
649-06—Bagheva ya B and N Bai Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis M
674-06—Mulji and K Venilal Chunilal vs Tulockchund Anupchund—Jehangir G and B
113-07—Unwalla and P—Khikhushroo Burjorji Chokai vs Goverdhundas Washji—Wadia G and Co
555-06—Nagnu H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nensey vs Edulji Sorabji Davar and another—Payne and Co
221-05—Mehta and D Aishabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and others Payne and Co and C and V
710-06—Matubhai J and M—Goolamhoosen Fazulbhai vs Ahmed Cassum Patel—In person
268-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Shapurji Hormusji Mistri vs Razabali Rahimtoola—Mirza M and M
401-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Perozbah Pestonji Bharucha vs Aimai widow and others—K D Shroff
98-07—Jehangir and S—Theckir Virji Madsoji vs Kharsedji Manockji and others—Captain and V
215-07—Bicknel M and R Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas Unwalla and P
771-06—Craigie L and O—Jumnadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co—N H and Co and W G and Co

For taking evidence on chamber summons

In the matter of the Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in the matter of the abstraction between Mahomed Yusuf Basu and other parties to suit No 229 of 1901 and one Ismail Oomerji Mangira

Ardeshir H D and Co Hawaboo and other petitioners vs Ismail Oomerji and other respondents

Long Causes.

227-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Pellabai widow and another—Smetham B and N K L and M
326-07—Bicknel M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmukh and others—Smetham B and K, K L and M
473-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurji Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Mulji—Smetham B and Co
511-07—Kanga and P—Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Bai Rehmatbi widow and others—Payne and Co
486-07—Tyabji D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Jumabhai Sheriff—Mulla and M

Before the Hon Mr. Justice BEAMAN.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

544-07—Nanu H and Co—Bapuji Narayen Kothare vs Purmanundas Kesowji and others—Bhaishanker K and G Part heard
300-07—Payne and Co—R D Sethna vs Ahmedbhai Ebrahim—Tyabji D and Co
248-02—Matubhai and M—Ebrahimbhai Hossenbhai and others vs Abdulabhai Lalji and others—Edgelow G W and Co
748-02—Edgelow G W and Co—Abdulabhai Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hassanbhai—Mathubhai J and M
801-06—Jamsedji R S D—Pestonji Framji Shroff and Framji Behramji Bana—Jehangir G S B,
247-07—Thakurdas and Co Fatechund Khoopchund vs Allibhai Kadurbhai and Co—J medji R A D,
42206—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Herji Ardesher Dady and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Thakordas and Co.
5107—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnadas Vijbhucandas vs Haji goolam Assam—Payne and Co
277-07—Mulla and Mulla—Miya Mahomed Surani and others vs Hakim Melvi Mirza and others—Wadia G and Co
307-07—Khunderao S and L—Abdul Kadar Meyn and others vs Molvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed and others—Wadia G and Co
607-05—Captain and Co—Esmalji Oomerji and others vs Haji Meyno Valad Babu and others—Chitnis and M
106-07—Daphtary F and D—Jasrovji Sardarmal v Keknbbj Premchund and others—Thakur and Co
138-07—Malvi Hill and R—Jewandas Ubaaji vs Keshowji Alrji—D kshit D and S
488-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Cooverji vs Runchordas Oanji—Payne and Co

Before the Prothonotary,
For investigation of perjurism.

4-07—In person Rukunbai vs Janabai widow and others
7-07—In person Chandri alias Bhikhi widow vs Manockji Dossabhoy Edgelow G W and Co
9-07—T A Ghandi Jivibai widow vs Jivibai widow and others

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P. R. CADELL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of BOMBAY.

Mahableshwar, 4th November, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1907.

THE CINDERELLA PROVINCE.

Mr. J. Nisbet, formerly of the Forest Department in Burma, read a paper the other day before a meeting of the East India Association on the development and trade of Burma, a subject to which he has given careful attention. Introducing his remarks, he observed that ever since Lord Ripon went to Burma in March 1882, each succeeding Viceroy has made a point of visiting the province once during his tenure of office. Sometimes, however, this, now customary, visit has been delayed till so late that little practical advantage to the province has accrued from it; but as Lord Minto's visit will take place within two years of his assumption of office, he believes there is reason to hope that it may soon be productive of useful practical results with regard to the trade and development of Burma. At the same time Lord Minto's predecessors may take Mr. Nisbet's admission that the geographical position of Burma makes direct personal communication with the Government of India far more difficult and far more merely occasional than with any of the other provinces, as their excuse. The Viceregal visit, once during the tenure of office, is the only opportunity afforded to the head of the Government of coming in contact with local men and hearing local opinions. It is the only chance the Viceroy has of forming opinions for himself after having had matters submitted in writing to his judgment from various points of view. It is the only occasion when things can be put before him by any other than secretarial methods with its obvious limitations and drawbacks. He holds that coming into personal contact with not only the highest officials, the heads of Government departments and the leading merchants, but also having good opportunities of conversing with district officials and lesser men of every degree and every shade of opinion, the Viceroy can form his own opinion of all the pending questions that interest him and in a much more thorough, reliable and satisfactory way than is possible by means of even the most lengthy and voluminous correspondence. There is much wisdom in the contention, for it is a generally recognised business maxim that five minutes' conversation is worth more than reams of correspondence. Especially so is this the case with Burma which Mr. Nisbet, not inappropriately, refers to as the Cinderella of the Indian provinces, and for which he demands greater consideration and extended representation on the Council.

More, it seems, is expected to result from Lord Minto's visit than came of that of Lord Curzon in 1901, but it is with those, directly interested in the province, a matter for regret that the coming Viceregal visit cannot take place while a new financial contract is still under consideration, in place of immediately after it has been fixed for the next five years. Provincial funds, as is explained, derive the great bulk of their receipts from the heads which are shared with imperial funds, and the proportionate distribution between the provincial and the imperial treasuries mainly determines the ability of the Lieutenant-Governor to encourage the public works upon which the further material development of the province and the expansion of trade in great measure depend. Naturally, there is a conflict of interests, the Government of Burma desiring to retain as large a share as possible for its own use, and the Government of India determining to take for the needs of poorer provinces as much money as it can without manifestly robbing Burma and interfering with its ever-profitable development. Still, notwithstanding all Burma's grievances, the provinces have prospered under British Administration and if the Royal Commission should result in any changes at all, it is anticipated that the Local Government will henceforth have more funds at disposal than hitherto and greater freedom in utilising them. First of Burma's complaints, as ventilated by Mr. Nisbet, is that all her railways are of metre gauge and that communications are still very deficient. Still the fact remains that, as the onus of finding money for railway extensions falls on Government, only such projects can be seriously entertained as justify the hope of considerably benefiting the trade and the revenues of the province. But the lines now open measure 1350 miles, and further new projects are likely soon to be undertaken. Mr. Nisbet reminds us that when Lord Curzon visited Burma in 1901, the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce not only advocated the prolongation of the Mandalay-Lashio branch line towards the Kunlon ferry on the Salween river, but also urged the question of extending the main trunk-line from Myitkyina northwards, so as to link up with the Assam Railway system, and thus provide an overland route between India and Burma. Little encouragement was then given to the project—indeed Lord Curzon, with his usual elegance of expression, described the former idea as "midsummer madness." And little encouragement is expected now, according to Mr. Nisbet. That there must be, in course of time, and probably at no distant date, a direct land route from Bengal to Burma is certain, for it is a real need which must sooner or later be met and satisfied. In support of his contention Mr. Nisbet very forcibly points out that there is an area of some twenty-five million acres of fertile cultivable land awaiting new comers for its clearance so soon as the line shall be constructed. At present the obstacle in the way is the necessity for crossing the "kala pani" of the Bay of Bengal.

Population it is urged is one of the greatest needs of Burma, and however, much the local Government may dislike the idea of swamping the country with Hindus and Mahomedans from the over-populated parts of India, yet such an influx must come in course of time and the Government of Burma neither can nor will encourage a policy of closing a province in which there is ample room and abundance of virgin land now lying waste and uncleared, against immigration which would relieve the necessitous distress of the other older and over-populated provinces and which would add largely to the revenues. But Mr. Nisbet points out that it by no means follows from this that the best road from India to Burma lies by way of Assam, and Government is therefore bound to consider how the very limited means at its disposal can most advantageously be invested for the general welfare and development of the province; and he accentuates as an alternative, the projection of a line from the Irrawaddy Valley across the Arakan Yoma hills and the plains of the Koladan river *via* Akyab and then north wards to Chittagong, to meet the Eastern Bengal which terminates there. Mr. Nisbet's remarks may invite the investment of capital in Burma Railways and to that extent they can do no harm if they do no real good. But in relating the needs of the "Cinderella Province" he did well to indicate the necessity for the construction of good metalled roads, not forgetting that owing to the climate, the absence of good stone for metal and the high cost of labour, the construction and maintenance of the roads in Burma necessitate a larger expenditure per mile than in any other province. The beneficial effects of British Administration in Burma are manifold and with good results to the remainder of India for, as is universally recognised, whenever there is famine or scarcity in India, China or Japan, Burma is the near and never-failing granary whence great stores of nutritive rice can easily be acquired, whilst still permitting of a large export trade to Great Britain and Germany. From rice Mr. Nisbet passed to the consideration of the teak industry, and he condemns the new policy enunciated in September last. He considers that it entirely changes the prudent and profitable measures formerly adopted under the express orders of the Government of India and which yielded very profitable results and seemed most desirable to be retained as a fixed policy. The charge, he told his hearers, means a considerable and an altogether unnecessary loss of revenue to Burma. He animadverted strongly the present administration of the forests as failing to conserve teak for future years and to reserve wooded areas for water storage and to prevent the further denudation of the hill sides so as to retain a fair proportion of forest, especially in localities near the tracts where rainfall is scanty and precarious. But all these and other questions will doubtlessly be duly laid before the Viceroy in the course of the next few days when he visits the areas concerned. Indeed it is fully anticipated that His Excellency's visit will mark the beginning of a new era of activity throughout the province.

Brownes of Kilmaine. Lord Kilmaine, whose death was recorded in these pages yesterday, was not the first peer to meet with a tragic end in a Paris hotel. The late Lord Abinger was killed through falling down the staircase of a restaurant at Montmartre a few years ago. Lord Kilmaine was between sixty and seventy years of age, but he had never been much in the public eye. He had, however, been a representative peer since 1890, so that he must have earned the regard of his fellow peers in Ireland. The Brownes are a very old family, although the Kilmaine peerage only dates from 1789. Centuries agone they were Viscounts Montagu in England. In 1623 the Brownes were given the "bloody hand" of Nova Scotia, the badge of which the late Lord Kilmaine was entitled to wear, as is his son and successor. From the Kilmaine Brownes sprang the Marquesses of Sligo, the present lead of which distinguished house was a Revenue Commissioner in Bengal nearly forty years ago, and to whom will fall the earldom of Clanricarde when the present and last Marquess of that title dies. Clanricarde also has Anglo-Indian associations. Fifty years ago the heir of Clanricarde, Lord Dunkellin, was publicly denounced by the Bishop of Calcutta in the Cathedral of that city for having introduced a woman of no importance to the Governor-General's ball. And thereby hangs a tale—although that, as Mr. Kipling would say, is another story. The new Lord Kilmaine may also be said to have a family connection with India. He married the late Marchioness of Ailsa's daughter, and the new Lady Ailsa is a daughter of Mr. McMaster of Kausani in the North-West Provinces.

"As Others See Us." Under this general heading we are each Saturday publishing a series of articles on India by men who would teach the people of Great Britain all about us. India is regarded at Home as the subject of the hour and it is well that eminent statesmen and others should have fixed upon the present time to discuss India and her needs. The writers of the series include Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Edwin Collen, and Sir T. A. Holdich. Sir Charles Dilke will write on Indian Military Administration, on Indian Civil Administration, Sir T. H. Holdich on the Defence of India, Sir Edwin Collen on the Army (British and Native) in India and Sir Roper Lethbridge on India's Opium Trade and on Imperial Preference. The articles have been specially written. The treatment is broad, and, being entirely without party political bias, will appeal to all readers. In Parliament Sir Charles Dilke's speeches on Imperial and Military questions are closely followed by all parties; Sir Roper Lethbridge's Indian career brought him into contact with all the vital questions; Sir T. H. Holdich represented England's interests in the difficult commission for delimitating India's North West Frontier, at once the strongest and weakest point in our defence of the country; and Sir Edwin Collen has seen much service with the Army in India, as well as occupying the most important of its military offices. Probably some of our readers know as much of Indian affairs as the abovenamed writers, but they will be able to judge for themselves of the pabulum prepared for the British public concerning us, and will see how we are regarded by those who have studied, and in some cases, lived among us.

Agricultural India. The Agricultural Statistics for British India just published show the actual area for which statistics have been prepared to be 557, 236,906 acres or 870,683 square miles. Less than two-thirds of this area is available for cultivation; 67,976,325 acres are under forests; and land absolutely barren or unculturable or covered by buildings, water and roads, or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture amounts to 135,329,173 acres. The balance 353,931,408 acres represents the area available for cultivation, of which 207,683,741 acres were actually cropped during the year. The remainder is divided between current fallows (41,601,052 acres) and land available for cultivation but not cultivated and not classed as current fallows (104,646,615 acres). The total area of the cultivable land in the Native States reported upon is 29,595,545, very much less than is actually under cultivation, eleven Native States having failed to send in returns.

Concerning a Liquor License. The residents of Wodehouse-road, who not long ago successfully petitioned against the establishment of a theatre at the corner of their thoroughfare are now threatened with a licensed liquor shop close to their homes and Mayo-road. Naturally they object and have sent in a memorial to the Collector of Excise. The residents in Mayo-road are joining them. The necessity for a liquor license in that locality cannot be said to exist, for within a few yards of the spot are Watson's hotel, Messrs. Cornaglia's, Temple Bar, the Great Western Hotel, the Apollo Hotel, Watson's Annexe, Messrs. Green and Co's., Messrs. Pyrke and Co's and the Apollo Hotel. It cannot be said that a new license would supply a much felt want. There are too many already in the neighbourhood to be beneficial to the public or to the present holders of licenses.

The Naval Sensation. The details of "the Naval Sensation" are such as ought never to have been given to the public. Doubtless Rear-Admiral Percy Scott was guilty of a breach of discipline and Lord Charles Beresford was within his rights in ordering the expunging of the signal and in reporting the incident to the Admiralty. But Sir Percy Scott must have received grave provocation. There is too much "paint-work" and "finnicking" generally in the service and a keen gunnery officer would certainly resent anything calculated to impede practice and obstruct the attainment of efficiency. But then Lord Charles Beresford is also keen on efficiency and would be, we should have thought, the last man to stand in the way. There is evidently more in the incident than meets the eye.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive at Bombay, Victoria Terminus, at 10-50 a. m. on Saturday next. The arrival will be private. The Officer Commanding, 116th Mahrattas, will furnish the usual Guard for His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point, from Saturday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—October 1905, Rs. 12,54,01,000; October 1906, Rs. 12,43,53,000; October 1907, Rs. 17,84,03,000.

Chapter XX of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Oceanien," from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Sunday the 10th instant at noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Riojun Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong on the 8th instant, and the s.s. "Yeboshi Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th October 1907, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1906 of 23,444 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 1,803 in the earnings.

In the Amausi collision case between the G. I. P. Railway mail and a goods train in which driver Edulji of the mail was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the sentence, on appeal, was reduced to one of simple imprisonment, and this has again been now commuted to a fine of Rs. 150.

"Rinker" will be glad to learn that Mr. Soundy has every hope of opening the Skating Season some day this week, probably Thursday next. Several improvements have been made both for skaters and non-skaters, among most important being the lengthening of the Rink which adds considerably to the skating area which was proved to be slightly cramped last season.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley on the Royal Commission on Decentralization having created a vacancy in the Council of this Presidency, Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to be a temporary Member of the said Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has now taken upon himself the execution of his office.

Mr. Ratan Tata writes to say that the statements that he intends to sell York House are incorrect. It is not York House, but "Orleans House" which is at present for sale, but people mix the two up, as both are in Twickenham and are in close proximity to each other. York House has been only recently acquired by Mr. Tata and he has never expressed his inclination to part with it. Orleans House was once put up for sale by auction, but it did not find a buyer at the reserved price.

Lecturing at the New Gallery photographic exhibition, Mr. Oliver G. Pike said the number of kites in Great Britain was slowly increasing, although the kite still remained the rarest bird in the kingdom, with its solitary breeding-place in the Welsh hills. Three hundred years ago the kite was commonly seen in the London street, and a special law was passed for its protection.

It is, of course, too early to draw conclusions, from or pass judgments on the evidence brought forward at the Board of Trade inquiry into the Shrewsbury smash. But just now when railway crises are so much in all minds the public is inclined to scrutinise with particularly jealous care all points by which they are likely to be affected. It must be something of a shock, and not only to nervous travellers, to hear of drivers running past signals at danger more than once and yet being considered competent and trustworthy men to put in charge of an express and make responsible for hundreds of lives. Whether this running past signals or failing to stop as timed to do be due to faults in the brake equipment or faults in the man on the footplate does not seem to be the most pertinent matter from the public point of view. What the average traveller will feel is that some improvement of the system is very necessary so long as "trifles" of this kind are not regarded more seriously by the men and the companies concerned.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE FUTURE OF RUGBY.

A Rowing Question.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 25.

It is just coming home to Rugby Union officials what the visit of the New Zealanders may result in. The tour was first scoffed at, but since the team has arrived and won matches, there is silence in several quarters. The tour is going to be a success, both from a sporting and financial point of view. It will certainly give a big stimules to Northern Union football in Lancashire and Yorkshire and also in Wales. The most important thing of all, however, is what will happen in New Zealand and Australia. Footballers there have not been blind to the way Australian cricketers have improved their banking accounts, as a result of tours in England. Then followed the splendid success of the All Blacks and Springboks tours and there is no doubt many footballers argue that those who draw the cash are entitled to handle some of it. This, of course, is quite contrary to the real Amateur spirit but one must remember how cosmopolitan, and democratic, all, or nearly all, sports are becoming, so that many who play cannot really afford to be amateurs, though their sporting instincts are all right.

THE GAME.

Turning to the doings of crack teams, the All Blacks won a great triumph over Broughton Rangers, and to beat this fine side by 20 points and 14 shows the visitors are indeed powerful. There were 25,000 spectators on hand, which shows how the public are supporting the New Zealanders. They were not represented by the best team against Wakefield Trinity on Wednesday and for once played below par, with the result that the Yorkshiremen made a draw of it.

ASSOCIATION.

Another great crowd (65,000) gathered to see Celtic and Glasgow Rangers try conclusions in the replay for the Glasgow Cup final, and again no definite result was arrived at, so the teams will meet again to-morrow. In the Scottish League, the 5 to 1 victory of Dundee over Queen's Park stands out prominently, while St. Mirren (the leaders) could only draw on entertaining Hamilton Academy. Turning to the English League, Manchester United accomplished another wonderful performance by visiting Blackburn and winning by 5 goals to 1. This leaves Manchester United with the splendid record of 16 points for 9 games and a goal average of 32 for and 8 against. In the Second Division Oldham Athletic and West Bromwich Albion are gradually drawing up on Hull City, which heads the list at present.

THE TURF.

It seems strange that the National Hunt Committee rejected the proposal of General Brabazon "that a horse should not be disqualified altogether for bumping (when no fault attached to the jockey), but only for the particular place concerned." Perhaps some enterprising member of the Jockey Club will take the matter up and try and get the reform introduced into flat racing rules.

It looks as though Gallinule and St. Frusquin are going to have a big fight, or rather their progeny, to see which sire shall head the winning stallions list. The recent successes of Lesbia have greatly advanced St. Frusquin and the son of St Simon and Isabel is now close to Gallinule. As to owners, £17,700 stands opposite Mr. Hall Walker's name and it may be added that Mr. James R. Keen's winnings on the American Turf this season amount to over £ 75,000, Maher is having a successful time in the saddle and reached his century of wins at Gatwick on Wednesday. Mention of jockeys also recalls that Mr. Hall-Walker has arranged for L. Hewitt, the New Zealand horseman to ride for him next season, as B. Lynham has accepted a retainer to ride in France.

RACING.

Matters in the racing line have appeared quiet after Newmarket, nevertheless some excellent sport has been seen at Gatwick, Lingfield, Newcastle and Birminghan. That well-named animal Yellow-Peril by Carbine—Orange won the Gatwick Stakes in good form and the County Nursery Handicap was noteworthy for fine jockeyship on the part of C. Torterolo, who rode Mr. J. P. Alzolo's Pillo to victory. Chief among this week's races, however, was the Sandown Three-Year-Old Stakes of 1,000 sovs. one a mile and a half. This gave Baltinglass winning brackets, but Major Loder's colt really had nothing to beat as there were only four runners, with the winner receiving 13lbs. from Sagamore. The weights for the Derby Gold Cup are out and Madam De Soubise, 6st. 12 lbs., appears to be the pick of the handicap.

GOLF.

Golf enthusiasts gathered in force at Cassiobury Park on Wedneday, the attraction being the professional singles and foursome promoted by the West Herts Golf Club, in which Arnand Massey of France, the open champion, made his first appearance since his success at Haylake. J. Braid was drawn against A. Tingey, the local professional and did his 18 holes in 76, his outward score of 34 being a fine performance. Massey and J. H. Taylor played together, the Frenchman's score being 78 and Taylor's 80 Premier prize thus went to Braid and he and Tingey also beat the other pair in the foursome by 72 to 75.

WRESTLING.

Matters are now growing more interesting in the world of Wrestling. Padoubury and Alec Munro have had two strenuous bouts lately. The Scotchman lasted through one of 15 mins. and in another lost on a foul, after 19 mins. wrestling. McInnery of Liverpool has also held his own against the Russian for fifteen minutes. As to the future, Arif Hassan and Padoubery are to try conclusions next week in the catch-as-catch can style. The Russian has a big advantage in weight, but on the other hand concedes something by going away from his usual style, which is Graeco-Roman. Unfortunately one of the principals for the big tournament has injured himself. This is Rogers of America, a cut on his wrist having led to blood poisoning, but it is hoped this will not necessitate his withdrawal.

LAWN TENNIS.

As there is a possibility of R. F. Doherty assisting his brother "H. L." and S. H. Smith in an attempt to regain the Davis cup, it is pleasing to chronicle his good form at the recent London Covered Court Championships. He shines in doubles and his ability was the primary cause of his and his partner's victories in the Gentlemen's and Mixed Doubles. H. L. Doherty is keeping in form on the Golf links and shaping well. To return to the Covered Court Tournament at Queen's Club, the honours in the open singles went to France, Max Decugis beating M. J. G. Ritchie in the final by 3 sets to nil. Decugis is a brilliant player on wood and his success was well deserved.

ATHLETICS.

Most followers of athletics and cycling are aware that there is a big possibility of the dispute between the bodies governing the sports named, leading to a rupture. At present they have a working agreement, which is, that cycling shall be under N. C. U. rules and foot racing and other athletic sports under A. A. A. laws. This is clear enough, and the present trouble has come about through meetings being promoted, at which cycling and professional foot racing took place. According to the present agreement no foot racing may take place except it be under the A.A.A. laws and up to this point the latter has right on its side. On the other hand the A.A.A. does not pretend to govern professional running and the present attitude shows it is even anxious to stifle it. This policy will not commend itself to many sportsmen, who naturally say, "if you wont help professionalism (which will purify amateur ranks,) at least dont interfere with anybody that does show a desire to foster it."

It would seem that the time has come when the N. C. U. should seek to alter the agreement with the A.A.A., so that it shall only apply to amateur foot racing and amateur athletic sports. It is certainly a strange policy on the part of the A.A.A., to trouble about professional foot racing, when it lays no claims to govern that branch of athletics.

COMING EVENTS.

The unfortunate part of the dispute is that it may lead to complications of the Olympic Festival. The A. A. A. is all right so far as England is concerned, but the N. C. U. has alliances with governing bodies on the Continent and this fact will have a big bearing on the issue, should it come to war.

That it will be a good thing for honest athletics if it comes to a fight and the N. C. U. promote mixed meeting—foot-racing and cycling, for both amateurs and professionals—the writer feels sure The A. A. A. shows no inclination to bring about a better state of amateurism by the only possible method *viz.* providing an outlet for those who cannot afford to be real amateurs. Everyone hopes some way out of the difficulty will be found, so that there will be no note of discord in connection with the Olympic Festival.

A ROWING QUESTION.

Mention of the Olympic games leads up to a capital suggestion which Mr. F. Beddington, a keen follower of rowing has made. He points out that the Belgions have twice won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, the second time against what was virtually a crew composed of the cream of amateur rowing circles. His proposal is to get together a really National eight to meet all comers at the Olympic Festival. The absurd definition of an amateur as laid down by the Amateur Rowing Association and which debars any oarsman who has engaged in manual labour for a living narrows the field of selection. Our chance of coming out on top are not too good if only Amateur Rowing Association men are to be depended on. The National Rowing Association and the Coast Rowing Association (both amateur bodies) contain some good material and possibly superior to the cracks who have never soiled their hands with honest toil, which is considered a crime by the A. R. A. We do know that innovations are not despised by the National and Coast oarsmen, some of whom are believers in the long slide, swivel rowlocks and wide bladed oars, which enabled the Belgians to beat Leander and the Pennsylvania crew of youths to almost win against Leander (the pick of the A. R. A. world) even though the American collegians had the worst station.

Time passes quickly and it is during the winter months some policy ought to be decided on. The writer would like to see three or four crews picked and each to try different methods. Our short slide and long body swing is a frightful strain on the men, and our victories of the past have been due to the very great superiority of our cracks, who triumphed in spite of the handicap imposed by a bad style.

BOXING.

Young Joseph of Oldgate greatly pleased his friends by the manner he outpointed Jack Goldswain at Wonderland this week. Now the latter won the light weight championship of England from Jabez White two years back, and though Joseph's win does not entitle him to the honour, it gives him just claims to challenge for it. Anyway he has issued a cartel offering to meet anyone in England at 10 st. 2 lbs. Goldswain did not show his old form but he may possibly recover it, now that he has met with this reverse.

The N. S. C. programme on Monday included some tit-bits, of which the Curley Watson v. Pat Killeen fifteen rounds go deserves special mention. The former won on points, but the latter was quite as good as the winner in the opinion of many, while his fair tactics gained him many friends. Corpl. Sunshine and E. Dickson had a hard hitting bout for nearly three rounds when the latter, who had slightly the best of it otherwise, was knocked out.

It is hoped that the accident to the train which was conveying Tommy Burns towards New York en route for England, will not lead to a postponement of his match with Gunner Moir. Fortunately the injuries of the Canadian are only slight, so perhaps the looked for treat will not be delayed.

CYCLING.

This year has again served to show what a wonder Ellegaard of Denmark is. The outdoor season in Paris was conducted with the famous Grand Prix de I. W. V. F. which the Dane won from the cream of Continental pros., only Poulain of the real top-notchers being absent. Ellegaard beat Mayer and Rutt in the final and the beaten riders included Devoissoux, who was making his debut as a professional. The holder of the world's amateur championship rode very well in his first race for money, for only Mayer beat him in his heat and he was again second in the heat for beaten men. It may be added that Ellegaard is the first rider to score twice in this important event, which in the past has gone to the great Arthur Zimmerman, George Banker of America, Tomaseli of Italy, Mayer of Germany and Morin and Poulain among Frenchmen, the other winners being lesser lights.

A big amateur race—the Dubonnet Cup—was also decided, but the English riders—J. Mathews and E. H. Creaser—failed to reach the final, in which Demanger won from Marechal and Auffray.

OBSCENITY ON THE STAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. A. Talcherkar has rightly drawn public attention to the objectionable suggestive acting on Urdu boards, especially in the farcical parts interwoven in the plays. It often brings blushes to the checks of the respectable audience, composed of both sexes. The Bombay audience in this respect show less keen sense of the improprieties than do mofussil native audiences who convey the needful rebuke in much the same way as did our gracious Soverign, not so very long since, at one of the plays on the Continent when he left the theatre followed by not a few shocked spectators. Our Police and Magistracy would do the public a service by keeping their eyes on such exhibitions instead of trying to improve the morals of the depressed classes by dealing out "exemplary" punishments to starving, strolling players catering to a quite different class of audience. Speaking of punishment, I would ask our native magistrates to show the same discrimination in such cases as English magistrates do. They may profitably read the scholarly and sympathetic account of these poor misguided creatures—victims of superstition—by Mr. Edwardes our worthy Municipal Commissioner and whilom District Judge. For instance, the other day in the matter of dedicating a minor girl to temple life the same native magistrate, Mr. Dustoor, dealt severely with the woman under Sec. 372, I. P. C., and yet such offences are rare and those who wish to evade the law can easily do so by having the superstitious ceremony performed in the Portuguese territory close by. Our Reform Associations, the Purity League and the new Society for the Protection of Children, will do a worthy act by warning the ignorant classes and their priests at centres now well known through the publication of sufficient details in a recent Bombay Government Resolution. This warning could be conveyed by the beating of "bataki" and the distribution of leaflets in the vernaculars.—Yours, &c.

CUE-IN-THE-CORNER.

Bandra, Nov. 11.

ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Let me concur with the views expressed by Mr. Hormusjee in your to-day's issue and to add that a large number of Ticket Conductors and Inspectors be added to the staff and also to employ competent persons to supervise the turning of the cars. Only this morning I was waiting for nearly 25 minutes near the Cama Baug for a tram and to my surprise I saw three cars following one another. The last two were practically empty. This distinctly shows that there is a want of supervision in starting the trams. The same thing happened near the Girgaum Tram Terminus, where I transferred and waited for nearly 10 minutes and saw four cars following one another. Another point to which I wish to draw attention to is the way the tram cars are stopped and time wasted. With the former tram service there used to be one Ticket Conductor with the tram and one or two other conductors used to pop in on its way and thus no one could escape from being charged. But at present one can easily go from Girgaum to Bori Bunder without being charged if he chooses to. It is therefore quite essential that there should be two conductors on each car, one to give tickets and the other to supervise the coming and going out of the passengers, and at the same time helping the other conductor to give tickets. At times we have to wait from five to ten minutes at halting stations. As a matter of fact when a car is full no passengers get out but several get in, and then ensues useless discussion only to detain other passengers needlessly. It would be far better if one of the conductors stands near the entrance of the car to allow in only as many passengers there is room for. I think a lot of time will be saved and the service would be less congested and regular than is the case just now. If so more hands are added to the present staff of conductors, I am sure the assurances given to you would never cease to pass.—Yours, etc.

A. PASSENGER.

Nov. 11.

The unusual circumstance of a man of ninety-two leaving the residue of his property to his father-in-law is revealed in the will of Mr. Robert William Brooks, of Forest Hill, formerly a member of a firm of wine agents in Mincing-lane. It is possible that the father-in-law (Mr. Charles Muddell) has not survived to enjoy the bequest, in which event the money goes to Mr. Brooks's brother-in-law, but as the will was made less than four years ago the testator's father-in-law must have been alive when the former was eighty-eight. There is also a bequest of £1,000 to Mr. Brooks's mother-in-law who is presumably still alive.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

Admirals at Loggerheads.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The German Emperor left Flushing this morning for Spithead. There was a thick fog in the Channel.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Kaiser's yacht is anchored off Selsey Bill, fogbound.

Though there is an occasional jarring note the general tone of the German comments on the Kaiser's visit is decidedly friendly.

Opinions differ as to its political significance but a desire is manifested that it should prove to be the opening of a new era in Anglo-German relations.

In compliance with the orders of the Admiralty to prepare for the Kaiser's visit, Lord Charles Beresford, on November 4, signalled a general order to the Channel Fleet to suspend current operations and to repaint.

Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott in retransmitting the order to one of the vessels of his squadron at the Portland Firing Range, signalled—"Paintwork appears more in demand than gunnery so you had better come back in time to make yourself look pretty by November 8."

Lord Charles Beresford summoned the Rear Admiral on board his ship on Friday and subsequently signalled a general order to the fleet describing Sir Percy Scott's signal as contemptuous and insubordinate, and announcing that Sir Percy Scott had been directed to order its expungement from the vessels' logs.

LATER.

The German Emperor and the Empress on board the "Hohenzollern" were fog-bound and anchored at the Nab Lightship until 11/45 this morning when they proceeded.

The Prince of Wales, Lord Roberts and a party are awaiting their Majesties at Portsmouth.

The fog is so dense that communication between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight is entirely suspended.

PERSIA.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that Parliament discussed seditious articles in the local press which has been openly discussing the question of foreign intervention, describing the Anglo-Russian Convention as an infringement of Persian independence.

The members agreed that it was necessary to take measures.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

A telegram from Teheran states that Parliament has passed the budget. The deficit has been removed and the situation has improved.

THE DEAR LOAF.

Bread Riots in Turkey.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the economic distress and the high price of bread have caused serious riots at Alleppo. The mob pillaged the bakeries and flour mills. The troops restored order. Eight rioters were wounded.

A mob at Beirut made a demonstration against the export of flour, which was thereupon prohibited.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

South Australia were all out for 343, which of Clement Hill made 104.

M. C. C. in their first innings made 233 for the loss of four wickets, Jones contributing 119.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The new Chinese Minister has arrived in London

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has arrived in England.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The death has occurred of the golfer Kirkaldy.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the English Mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "India" left for Colombo and Australia also at 8 p. m. to-day.

FIVE DEATH SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 11.

Orders have been passed in the appeal of Patandin and four others who were sentenced to death by the Additional Sessions Judge of Barabanki. The sentences of death on Patanadin and his brother were confirmed. Two others were transported for life and Surju was acquitted.

A gang of cases in which there are about 120 accused, some of them petty zemindars, are still pending.

SEDITIOUS BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

At the Police Court to-day, Mr. Hume, Government Pleader, addressing Mr. Kingsford, said that A. C. Bannerjee, Barrister, who is charged with making a seditious speech, had sent in an apology to the Local Government in which the accused said he did not mean to say anything seditious and deeply regretted having said anything that was capable of such construction. He promised to be more careful in this respect in future.

Mr. Hume said that the object of Government was not to punish any particular speaker but to prevent the spouting of seditious nonsense. Accused was then discharged.

A COMPANY has been formed at Karachi with the object of salving the cargo and wreckage of the "Nithsdale." The vessel is said to contain valuable cargo of 45,000 Jarra wood sleepers

RAILWAY COLLISION.

One Killed and Many Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The "Empire" has the following account of the terrible railway smash at Ichapur Station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, at midnight on Sunday :—

A triple collision occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway at Ichapur, 17 miles from Calcutta, last night, when a Scotch engine driver was killed, several sowars of the 2nd Lancers injured and extensive damage done to the permanent way and rolling stock. A troop train consisting of over 30 carriages and wagons is completely derailed. The rear of a goods train has been crumpled up as if the iron wagons were built of paper and in some instances wagons have turned turtle or piled up in a pyramid.

Both the main lines are blocked and metals for a considerable distance are twisted and torn up.

The troop train carried a large number of remounts for 2nd (Native) Lancers at Fyzabad.

The first collision took place about 200 yards to the north of Ichapur Station at the point where a branch line runs into the mills. A special mill train was on the Up line though whether it was stationary or was in motion is not at present known. The troop train ran through Ichapur Station at 10-22 p. m. (Standard Time), and immediately afterwards followed the great crash. The troop train which is believed to have been running at a speed of from 40 to 50 miles an hour ran full till into the tail of the goods train. The engine jumped back but struck off on the left side, so avoiding down metals. The wagons were derailed and are turned completely over and pitched on the down line. In the centre of the train were several second class passenger compartments containing the Sirdar in charge of the remount escort and sowars and syces. A number of Lancers were badly shaken but only one received the injury of a serious nature and this man was quickly got out of carriage and conveyed to the station and his injuries were attended to when the Medical Officer arrived by relief train. The goods train was empty having run up from Kidderpore Docks with coal and discharged. The Guard's van was absolutely wrecked, the body was knocked off, the chassis sides being shivered by the force of the impact and only the boarding of the floor remained. The Guard, a native, is believed to have seen the other train come tearing through the station, and he sprung out just in time to avoid being in the wreck ; some of steel wagons at rear of train were shut up like an accordian by ramming and buffers and parts were scattered all over the line. Driver J. Clarke, a Scotchman who was in charge of the Troops train, belonging to the East Indian Railway which has running rights over the portion of the Eastern Bengal State Railways system sprang off his engine when the collision occurred and the fireman also got out of the smash without injury. Then Mr. Clarke who was aware that another special Goods was due immediately on the Down line boldly decided to run up the line and stop the train before it added to the havoc caused by dashing into wagons of the two recked trains which had fallen on the down rails. It was this foresight and pluck which, led to his death. How it actually occurred no one knows. It is certain that Clarke had not proceeded far from the wreckage when he sighted the oncoming Calcutta bound goods.

His mate on the engineer says that Clarke took a lamp with him, but the driver of the goods train does not recollect seeing a warning lamp displayed. The down goods crashed its way past Clarke and thundered down on the overturned wagons. In its path engine ploughed onwards ripping up the track and scattering aside the wagons from the course and then turned turtle. A number of wagons behind it were piled up pyramid fashion and others swung over and remained leaning against the derailed stock of other trains. It was remarkable that the loss of life and injuries were so few. But the driver and the staker of the Down goods had narrow escapes.

Relief gangs, with railway officials, were on the scene an hour after the accident.

There is some doubt as to the manner in which driver Clarke was killed. The first report stated that he was knocked down by the engine of the Down goods. He tried to save but later report says he was crushed among derailed wagons on the down line when the goods ran into them. That he jumped down from his engine on the offside is established.

The Deputy Government Inspector has to-day visited the scene of the accident. Only two horse are reported to be killed.

OCTROI GRIEVANCES.

Punjab Chamber Apathetic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 11.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce have replied to the Punjab Trades Association on the subject of Octroi grievances in Simla, and the Lahore Trades Association took the view that the evils arising from the unfair incidence of the octroi tax as well as from the arbitrary and oppressive manner of administrating the tax were so glaring as to justify a demand for the total abolition of the tax. They asked the Chamber of Commerce to support them in this view.

The Chamber have not seen their way to express any opinion on the matter dealt with beyond saying that while they agree that octroi is not a desirable form of taxation, they are not prepared to say that the time has come when it can be abolished in the Punjab. They are, however, of opinion that the municipal authorities should, in revising their octroi schedules, be careful to see that the tax is levied on such articles and on such a scale as will not seriously hamper local industry or tend to drive away trade in particular. The Chamber do not consider it equitable that local retailers should have to pay octroi on their wares when similar articles can be imported from outside markets through the Post Office free of octroi.

A JAPANESE COLONEL.

On Tour in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Magaki of the Imperial Japanese Army staff, accompanied by Major Hiro of the Japanese Army, acting as Interpreter ,recently visited Delhi en route to Bombay. Colonel Magaki started from Pekin crossing the great Gobi Desert, Eastern Turkestan, proceeding apparently via Kashgar and Yarkand and Western Tibet and entering India via Ladakh and Kulu.

The consolidation of Russian influence in Eastern Turkestan is only too apparent in the appointment of Russian consulates everywhere. Flocks and herds and camel transport are in abundance. Magaki has no map of his travels nor duplicates of daily reports sent to the Intelligence Department of the Japanese staff of its iterinary. Each day's report was posted via Chinese Imperial Post, such service being of official use only and remarkably trustworthy. Colonel Magaki fought through all engagements of Russia near to Mukden under General Kuroki. Magaki interviewed Lord Kitchener at Simla before visiting Peshawar and Khyber Pass.

S. S. "AFGHANISTAN" which left the fort at 4 a.m. on Saturday put back the same afternoon owing to the breakdown of her machinery. The damage will be repaired by to-morrow when the vessel will resume her voyage.

FAMINE IN DELHI.

Prices of Foodstuffs Rising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 11.

Absolute drought continues over the whole of the Delhi Division and the failure of rabi or spring harvest is now imminent in unirrigated areas. As the 15th instant is the latest possible date for rabi sowings and the prospect of rain falling meanwhile is hopeless the bazar rates are already double the normal prices. Abundant stocks of grain are accumulated in the local market being held for a further rise in prices. Generally as a result of grain speculation and the forcing up of local rates the masses subsist on inferior classes of foodstuffs and on the advent of plague will be hopelessly unable to withstand its ravages. The hoarding of grain in old granary infested by rats is also a fruitful sources of plague contagion. It is unfortunate that no attempt is made by Government to put definite limits to speculation in the food supplies of the masses by empowering Collectors to fix a local maximum rates beyond which the Bunnia may not go. A precedent for this has existed in the previous year of acute famine at Delhi when the District Officer compelled Hindu dealers to sell to avoid food riots.

As a result of the Native States totally prohibiting grain exports in the time of scarcity the daily supplies of food are smuggled into British territory owing to acute divergence of prices instanced by Mullan city and Bhawalpur State.

The following authentic instance of gram speculation shows how little the ryot or orginal producer benefits. A Hindu capitalist, anticipating famine conditions, purchased early in the year, buying in advance of harvest, four lakhs of mounds of wheat at about 34 seers per rupee. He held and eventually sold the whole at about 15 seers per rupee while the retail dealers now sell at 8 seers per rupee and less again. There is no Indian export tax on wheat though an export tax of three annas per maund exists on rice flour.

Famine test works will be so undertaken almost immediately in Rohtak and Gurgaon districts of Delhi Division leading to famine works in digging of tanks and improvement of roads. Famine works are not considered necessary in Delhi and Delhi District except in Ballabgarh tehsil, south of Tuklughabad. Large famine works connected with the retraining of the course of river Jumna and the disposal of the river sewage, but the requisite labour is not alailable locally. The river Jumna is reduced to a narrow channel some thirty yards wide, at Firozabad and has probably not been so low for thirty years past. Contrasted with this in floods of 1874 the swollen river washed over lower cart road of great iron bridge spanning from the United Provinces to Salimgarh fort.

DEATH OF MR. FAZL.

Well-known Educationist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 11.

There lately passed away one who must have been wellknown to many, namely Mr. Fazl, the Assistant Secretary of the Punjab Religious Book Society. He had been ill for about a fortnight with pneumonia, but all his friends thought that he was well on the way to recovery when suddenly his heart seems to have failed and he died in a few minutes. His body was laid to rest in the Indian Christian Cemetery, Shalamar Road. There was a large attendance at the graveside, several Hindus and Muhammadans being present, and everywhere one heard the same remark that a really good man had gone.

Mr. Fazl, who was a convert from Muhammadanism, was a man of exceptional literary ability. Many an Englishman might have been proud to have had his knowledge of English literature. Besides he knew something of French and German and was well acquainted with both Arabic and Persian. It is impossible to mention all the works he translated. But it was due chiefly to his initiative that the Punjab Religious Book Society first published a monthly Urdu magazine called "Faraggi" which has been highly commended by even non-Christian papers for the style of its articles, even those of a controversial character. Mr. Fazl kept close touch with Muhammadan and Hindu thought and it is here perhaps most of all that his loss will be felt. He was industrious, making the work of the Society his own and always seeing how best its influence and usefulness could be extended.

CAWNPORE TOWN HALL.

Wrangle over the Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

A good deal of commotion seems to have arisen over the sale of the Town Hall for Rs. 50,000, the acceptance of which the local papers state, is irreconcilable with an alleged offer of Rs. 75,000 made some time ago by the G. I. P. Railway and which appears not to have been accepted—a transaction which means a loss of Rs.25,000 to the Municipality.

There is good reason to believe that Government sanction to the sale of this building, which cost Rs. 1,47,000, is highly problematical for a considerable amount of independent evidence has been collected for submission to Government, while the Upprr India Chamber of Commerce has entered a strong protest against the sacrifice of the building which is admittedly of a far greater value commercially, not to mention the fact that the B. B. and C. I. Railway paid 5 lakhs of rupees for a plot of land in the same locality and the same mohalla as the Town Hall.

CAWNPORE CHAIRMAN.

A Whole Time Man Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

At the last meeting of the Municipal Board it was proposed to have a whole-time paid Chairman and the proposal was fully discussed and unanimously agreed to. It is understood that the appointment of a whole-time paid officer will take effect from January 1st, 1908, when the hope freely expressed that a new epoch in Municipal administration will open with advantage to ratepayers of this town.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," with the 81st Pioneers from Aden on board, arrived in Madras harbour this morning from Bombay. The troops will be entrained for Bangalore this evening. The "Northbrook" will proceed to Rangoon.

TO-NIGHT at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, will be presented one of the most delightful entertainment ever seen in India. It consists of a series of "living" pictures of unusual interest. We are aware that there is nothing novel in the so-called living pictures; but there may be something novel in subject pictures, and this is the undoubted charm of Middleton series. Nearly all the Cinematograph films to be seen anywhere in the world are faked in France and Spain. They may be clever and beautiful, but the "personal touch" is missing. That's where Middleton scores. He doesn't give us pictures of a foreign clime, or of unfamiliar peoples. "Au Contraire" he plunges us into the heart of London, whereas of old, one rub shoulders with the rich men and the ragamuffens, the stock gobbers and sandwichmen, and the Jews and gentiles of the mightiest city in the world. It would be inpossible for the London man, six thousand miles from his old, beloved haunts to gaze upon Middleton pictures with aught but enthusiasm. We can genuinely recommend every Londoner in Bombay to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-night. The particulars will be found in our advetising columns.

ARBUTHNOT DIVIDENDS.

Declaration Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

To-day in the High Court in connection with the Arbuthnot insolvency the question of the declaration of dividend and the further hearing of the petition and schedule of Sir George Arbuthnot were both posted before Sir S. Subramanya Iyer, but as his Lordship did not attend Court the matter was brought up before the Chief Justice. Dr. Swaminadhan, who appeared for some of the largest creditors, said that since the last hearing of the application for declaration of dividend he had an opportunity of inspecting the Official Assignee's accounts. He withdraw the objection raised by him on the last occasion.

Mr. F. H. E. Branson, acting Official Assignees, stated that he believed that two Official Assignees had suggested in a report, which was read before the court, that it would be better in the interests of the estate to postpone the declaration of dividend for six weeks.

His Lordship, after hearing some further arguments, allowed the application to stand over till next week. Mr. C. F. Napier, on behalf of Sir George Arbuthnot, asked for his Lordship's order with regard to the further hearing of the insolvency petition which was also posted for to-day. His Lordship adjourned this also to Monday next.

TRADE MARKS.

Registration Arranged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has decided upon a measure of great public utility, particularly to the mercantile community, by undertaking the registration of Trade Marks and Designs including the registration of Trade Marks tickets and Designs used on every discription of goods.

The Chamber points out that in submitting applications for registration a full discription of the Trade Mark and Design, which should indicate its character as specifically as possible, should accompany the application, and whenever possible, drawings should accompany the specification of the Trade Mark or Design on a sufficiently large scale to show clearly the construction and details and with a view to endure the permanency of such drawings photographs which are liable to fade are not recommended.

MILITARY DAIRY SUPPLIES.

Native Contracts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

A very unusual departure is reported to have been recently sanctioned by Government with regard to dairy supplies to British troops in so far that the restrictions regarding the danger from impure and suspicious bazzar supplies which prohibited such supplies, have been relaxed, rendering the supply of cream from bazaar contractors permissible, the majority of such contractors being located in the filthiest part of Native quarters. Contracts for large supplies of cream to the Military Farm have been placed with a number of these Native bazaar contractors, the rate being identical with the rates hitherto paid to European contractors who for years met the supplies to the Military farm.

Apart from the motive which has prompted the transfer of supplies from European to Native contractor, which offers no economical advantage, it is felt, having regard to the great risks to the lives of British troops involved, that the change is neither expedient or desirable.

POSTAL MAIL-VAN SERVICE.

Improvement Attempted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

Postal authorities have resolved to make better arrangements for the Mail Van Service which hitherto has been entrusted to Native contractors, an arrangement which has been most unsatisfactory. In disposing of the new contract, tenders for which are now being invited, it is intended to improve the service, special restrictions being placed regarding the class and condition of the horse to be used in dragging the mail van.

EUROPEAN LADY'S PLUCK.

Two Thieves Caught.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

Remarkable pluck was displayed the other night by a European lady when her bedroom was invaded by thieves. While defying the thieves with an umbrella she raised an alarm which brought her husband and another gentleman to her rescue. In attempting to escape one of the thieves was shot through the legs disabling him while the servants secured the other one in the act of running away.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of H. E. the Governor-in-Council the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor took place on Saturday last. A regular school holiday was observed. Subsequently orders were received from the Educational Department that the celebration should be postponed till to-day. It was too late to alter the arrangements in some instances, but today is being observed as a holiday and additional festivities will be indulged in.

HEAVY RAIN IN S. INDIA.

S. I. R. Line Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

Heavy rain fell over the southern districts last week and caused a serious breach on the S. I. R line between Koilpatti and Nalli.

Due to the bursting of large tanks, the line is six feet under water. Passengers and mails are being transhipped across the beach. The mails from Madras and homeward passengers arrived three hours late and failed to catch the steamer at Colombo.

The District Traffic Superintendent and Engineering Staff are hard at work repairing the line.

THE Colonies Committee have prepared a preliminary list of questions to which they invite response from those interested in the administration of the Punjab Canal Colonies. Copies of these questions will be furnished to any one making application to the Secretary, Colonies Committee, Punjab.

MR. JAMES BRADFORD, J.P., of Buckinghamplace, Brighton, who was formerly a railway porter at Helpstone, near Peterborough, has just presented his native place with a block of almshouses, which he has endowed. He was long identified with Spiers and Pond's, and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and is now reputed to be a millionaire. Helpstone, the birthplace of John Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant poet, owes many benefactions to Mr. Bradford's generosity and love of his native place.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. N. I. E. Fiennes, R.H.A., Major C. M. Porteous, 9th Gurkhas, Captain W. M. MacLeod, 31st D. C. O. Lancers, Captain W. A. Hutchinson, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Arrived and landed S.S. "City of London," on 1st November, Major F. H. Commeline, 2nd Lancers, Major G. H. Colomb, 9th Gurkhas, Major C. E. Solbe, 53rd Sikhs. Arrived and landed S.S. "Olympia." on 2nd November ; Capatin J. G. Jennings, 66th Punjabis, Lieut. A. H. Bogle, 40th Pathans, Lieut. G. D. Campbell, 40th Pathans, Brig.-General J. G. Ramsay, Staff, Brig.-General E. H. Molesworth, Staff, arrived and landed S.S. "Bohemia," on 3rd November, ; Lieut. H. C. Strong, 45th Sikhs, Lieut. E. S. C. Willis, 58th Rifles, Captain W. H. Wardell, 39th G. Rifles, Lieut. B. W. Shuttleworth, 45th Sikhs, Captain C.A. Ball Acton, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut. J. Mc Carthy-O'Leary, South Lancashire Reg, arrived and landed S.S. "Rubattino," on 4th November, Capt. E. W. M. Purvis, 16th Cavalry, Lieut. G. B. Howell, 19th Lancers, Colonel W. G. Hamilton, A. A. G., 7th Division, Major H. Tweddell, 4th Rajputs, Captain J. P. Benn, 37th Lancers, Colonel W. Thuillier, 66th Punjabis, Lieut. E. A. Trafford, 52nd Sikhs, Major P. J. Miles, 53rd Sikhs, 2nd-Lieut. A. Wyllie, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieut. J. D. Tullis, Royal Scotts Fusiliers, Lieut. I. W. B. Harte, 2/6th Gurkhas, Captain J. G. Cadell, 45th R. Sikhs, Captain E. F. Knox, 36th Sikhs, Major G. L. Rose, 1st P. W. O. Gurkha Rifles, Major R. L. Carnegy, 9th Gurkhas, Lieut. H. H. Megann, 69th Punjabis, arrived and landed S.S. "Ville de-la Ciotat," on 7th November ; Colonel E. T. Paul, 6th Cavalry, arrived on 6th November and landed on 7th November S.S. "Sutton Hall" ; Major T. G. Blois-Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, Captain R. Clifford, 22nd Punjabis, Captain H. C. McWatters, 22nd Punjabis, Lieut. F. S. Bowring, 22nd Punjabis, Lieut. E. H. Sinkinson, 24th Punjabis, Lieut. A. C. H. Trevor, 24th Punjabis, Lieut. E. Edwards, 29th Punjabis, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Twigg, 1st Bn, 39 G. Rifles, Lieut. A. F. Hartley, 11th Lancers, Lieut. K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers, Lieut. D. O. W. Lamb, 10th Lancers, Lieut. A. M. Jameson, 13th Lancers, Lieut. G. T. Hunter-Gray, 31st Punjabis, Captain A. H. Arbuthnot, 59th S. Rifles, Lieut. C. Mitford, 10th Hussars, Captain C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs, Major J. L. W. Ffrench-Mullen, 13th Lancers, Captain C. M. O'Reilly, 63rd P. Light Infantry, Lieut. G. Nottidge, R.E., Major F. T. T. Moore, 4th Cavalry, Lieut. O. H. Radford, 57th Rifles, Captain N. V. L. Rybot, 28th Punjabis, Lieut. G. N. Thompson, 19th Punjabis, Captain R. Hawkes, 3rd Brahmans, Captain R. S. Gordon, 57th Rifles, Colonel S. D. Gorden, Captain D. C. Crombie, 23rd Cavalry, Lieut. A. Marjoribanks, 52nd Sikhs, Lieut. P. S. Hore, 52nd Sikhs, Lieut. R. J. MacBrayne, 15th Sikhs, Major W. C. Walton, 125th Rifles, Lieut. C. A. Meadows, 7th Rajputs, Lieut M. Wylie, 4th Gurkhas, Lieut. R.D. de la C. Corbett, 48th Pioneers, Major J. Carden, 15th Sikhs, Captain A. V. Alexander, 74th Punjabis, Captain G. E. H. Wilson, 34th S. Pioneers, Major E. C. Ryall, 4th Gurkhas, Lieut. G. H. W. Mortimer, 10th Jats, Lieut. W. T. Allen, 23rd Cavalry, Major G. M. Baldwin, Guides, Lieut. J. Y. Tancred, 19th Punjabis, Captain F. F. Lance, 19th Lancers, Major F. W. Evatt, 5th Gurkhas, arrived and landed S.S. "Egypt" on 5th November ; Major W. T. M. Reeve, Leinster, Regt., Lieut. & Qr. Master J. Grainger Regt. arrived on 4th November and landed on 5th Nov., per S.S. H. T. "Soudan" ; Captain E. F. D. Money, 2/4th Gurkhas, Lieut. H. St. J. Sime 2/4th Gurkhas, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 1/4th Gurkhas, Lieut. Y. E. Smith, 66th Punjabis, Lieut.-Colonel A. A. E. Campbell, 26th Punjabis, Lieut. R. W. Gaskell, 9th Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel A. Nucholls, 55th Rifles, Capt. G. L. Pepys, 57th Rifles and Lieut. P. R. Chambers, 10th Lancers, arrived and landed S. S. "Egypt" 8th November.

Departures.—Major W. L. Maxwell, 10th Lancers, 2nd Lieut. H. R. Crailsheim, Cameronians. Per S. S. "Oceana" on 9th November, 1907.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain F. G. Moore, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Lieut. R. E. Stace, R.E., Lieut. C. W. G. Walker, 37th Dogras, Lieut. F. L. Nicholson, 37th Dogras, Lieut. C. A. M. Dunlop, 37th Dogras, Captain H. L. Nevill, R.E.A. ; Arrived and landed S.S. "Bohemia," on 3rd November ; Captain R. J. Malet, 64th Pioneers, arrived and landed S. S. "Oceana," on 3rd November ; Lieut. T. H. Scott, 87th Punjabis, Lieut. D. Macdonald, A.V.C., Lieut. F. H. B. Passy, 33rd Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Whyte, 117th Marathas, Lieut. H. W. Rowlandson, 82nd Punjabis, arrived and landed S.S. "Rubattini," on 4th November ; Colonel A. L. M. Turner, R.A., Lieut. J. A. Muirhead, 1st D. Y. O. Lancers, Lieut. G. A. C. Wetherall, 1st D. Y. O. Lancers, Lieut. G. D. Wright, 98th Infantry, Major F. B. Hill, 46th Punjabis, Lieut. J. Hardcastle, 46th Punjabis, Lieut. R. B. C. Raban, 1st D. Y. O. Lancers, Lieut. A. Chamberlayne, 1st D. Y. O. Lancers, Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Marattas, arrived and landed S.S. "Ville de-la Ciotat," on 7th November ; Lieut. R. N. Abadie, 60th Rifles, Lieut. M. E. Coningham, 92nd Infantry, Captain R. P. Stares, Staff, Lieut. R. B. Spence, 96th Infantry, Lieut. W. B. MacLeod, 121st Pioneers, Lieut. H. F. E. MacMahon S. & T. Crops, arrived and landed S.S. "Egypt," on 8th November ; Lieut. E. B. L'Estrange, 79th Infantry, Major W. C. Black, 12th Pioneers, Major J. A. Hamilton, I.M.S., Lieut. R. Bagnall, Capt. J. R. White, R.E., 2nd Q.O. Sappers & Miners, Lieut. G. A. Clarke, 12th Pioneers, Captain H. T. Marshall, 1st Brahmans, Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Q. O. Rajputs, Lieut. J. S. Darlington, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Lieut. R. B. Boyce, 12th Pioneers, Captain G. A. McWatters, 81st Pioneers, Lieut. J. T. C. Broadbent, 73rd C. Infantry, Major J. S. Dallas, 83rd W. Light Infantry, Major W. C. Smith, R. E., Major J. B. Smith, I.M.S., Lieut. D. V. Willoughby, 1st Brahmans, Captain C. R. Scott-Elliot, 81st Pioneers, Major T. M. Kirkwood, 97th D. Infantry, Captain R. C. Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis ; arrived and landed S.S. "Egypt" on 8th November ; Lieut. V. P. Druce, 1st Bn., Bedford Regiment, arrived and landed S.S. "China" on 4th October.

Departures.—Major E. W. Denny, 13th Hussars, per S.S. "Persia" on 6th October ; Lieut. G. Lewis, 38th Horse, per S.S. "Ville de la Ciotat" on 9th November ; Lieut. F. G. Brown, 101st Grendiers, per S.S. "Oceana" on the 9th November.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Major J. C. W. Erck, 2nd-in Command, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel D. S. Lewis, retired. Date 25th October.

The following appointment is made :—Staff —Captain E. B. Maunsell, Squadron Officer, 35th Scinde Horse, to be Assistant Inpector of Army Signalling, Southern Circle, for the season 1907-08. Dated 1st November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

Lieutenant Morgan, 99th Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

Colonel F. Angelo, 9th Horse, has been selected for appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad Brigade.

Colonel Evatt, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, has been selected for appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Madras Brigade vice brigadier-general Dawson who retires.

Colonel J. C. Young, Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta Division, has been appointed to the Command of the Ferozepore Brigade.

Colonel Cockburn, Commandant, Royal Artillery Aden, will be transferred as Commandant, Royal Artiliery, Hughli, on the departure of Colonel Butcher in January next.

CAWNPORE VOLUNTEERS.

Visit by the Inspector-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers is expected to arrive here to-morrow and will inspect the Cawnpore Squadron of Light Horse, C. V. Rifles and E. I. R. Company. Field day operations from the Railway Station to Jhagman will take place.

ANOTHER frontier raid is reported, three persons being kidnapped and Rs. 2,000, worth of property belonging to a Hindu being carried off from Banda Dandshah, Kohat District, last Thursday night.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

So after all the Orient Royal Mail Line are to have the contract. It is stated that this line has made substantial concessions, but there are no details as to what those concessions are. It has been a sorry exhibition of meddling on the part of men who were unacquainted with the facts and circumstances of steamship running to the Antipodes. We do not believe that the Orient have given in over the white labour question. They only employ Lascars in the stokehold, and that only after long and bitter experience with white stokers, who were the scum of the ports, and would cheerfully desert a mail steamer two hours before she should have sailed if they could get a better job. Scandinavian stokers were also tried, and gave complete satisfaction, but the Admiralty apparently objected, so that recourse to Lascars was inevitable. The company has suffered severely in the past through the boom in Australia, in response to which fast and expensive steamers were built, but as the boom did not last ships like the "Ophir" did not pay, but they have shown themselves far more progressive than the P. and O. in such matters as twin screws, bilge keels, electric punkahs, etc.

THE "SUEVIC."

The launch at Belfast of a new forward portion for this ship is an interesting event, and she will doubtless be as good as new when her repairs are completed at Southampton. Similar work was done to the "Milwaukee" some time ago, and of course the "Scot," "Pembroke Castle" and others have undergone the process of lengthening with satisfactory results. By the way, the "Scot," which has so long held the record to the Cape, has been sold by the Union-Castle Line to the Hamburg-American, and is now running from Naples to Alexandria.

SUBMARINE MINES.

Whatever the Hague Conference may think the conversion of small cruisers into mine-laying ships in the British Navy continues, and there is no doubt that they would be extremely useful in war. A submarine mine carries a far larger charge of explosive than any torpedo, and would be pretty certain to sink a batteship with which it came in contact, whereas in the Russo-Japanese war it was found that in the majority of cases the damage caused by torpedoes was reparable. There is, however, a tendency now to increase the size of torpedoes with the double object of securing greater speed and range, and also greater weight of gun-cotton.

THE "IMPLACABLE'S" STEAM TRIAL.

It is most satisfactory to see how in recent years the steaming capacity of our ships has improved both absolutely and in relation to their legend speed attained on trial. We now have news of a most creditable piece of work in the Mediterranean Fleet by the "Implacable," which reached an average speed for eight hours of 18.6 knots, which is nearly half a knot better than the result attained on her contractor's trial some seven years ago. Besides this she succeeded in beating her record for coal consumption, averaging in this case 1.76 lbs per horse-power per hour, against 1.86 when a new ship. This is a striking testimonial to both the present and the past staffs of the vessel, which must have kept her in excellent order to get such good work out of her.

THE "MAURETANIA."

There has been so much about the "Lusitania" and her sister lately that there is no doubt of the interest taken in the latest triumph of marine engineering, and we may be excused for once again alluding to it. The second of the two sisters is now ready for her maiden trip, and for various reasons she is expected to do even better than the "Lusitania." If reports may be believed she did distinctly better on her official trials, though no authentic details were published. She is said to have made an average of 26.75 and a maximum of 27.75, so that we are justified in expecting her to be the faster of the two.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

It is announced that the headquarters of the German Fleet have been changed from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven, and an attempt has been made to turn this into an event of the greatest significance, but we think that it is at least premature to assume anything of the kind. Wilhelmshaven is, it is true, much nearer to the English coast than Kiel, but the announcement may be no more important than would be a statement that Devonport had succeeded Portsmouth as our biggest naval port and arsenal, but we must certainly keep a sharp eye on all developments on the other side of the North Sea. The preparation of Rosyth for naval purposes is now making some progress, and a careful survey is being made before any important works are decided upon. If the German Navy continues to increase as rapidly as heretofore, Rosyth will be a base of the utmost value, but we do not think that our Teuton friends will want to try conclusions for several years to come. Meanwhile we must admire their straightforward refusal to bind themselves to abstain from acts that naval warfare would render plainly necessary, and which would be entirely justifiable, during the Hague Conference.

OIL FUEL.

It will be most interesting to watch the development of oil as a substitute for a coal as fuel for warships, as the advantages are very many. It would be possible to save very largely in personnel, as the staff necessary for stoking with oil is far smaller than that for coal, the tiresome and lengthy operation of coaling a ship would be done away with, and moreover the stowage of oil can be more easily arranged for in parts of the ship not urgently required for other purposes, but against this must be set the fact that we should, for the present at all events, be dependent on a foreign and probably hostile nation for our supplies, and also that the protection afforded by coal as now disposed on board ship would be lost. The Admiralty is keenly alive to its advantages, and by exhaustive experiments in two destroyers have succeeded in producing a satisfactory oil-burning apparatus which is in use on most of our more recent ships.

WET-BOB.

VILLAGE WELLS AND TANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Government have not a day too soon taken the necessary steps for improving the wells in the districts, and the experiments carried out by the Collector of Ahmednagar have been so far encouraging that they have decided to have experiments made in the Deccan and the Carnatic. These village wells have been, from time immemorial, an immense blessing to the villagers, and when they run dry during a bad season of rainfall the villagers soon take themselves to the nearest dry bed of a river, stream or "nullah" and with their primitive implements, dig and dig until the first sign of water makes its apparance ; (in many cases they have to go down very low) a sort of bund or boundary is raised, or run up right round this spot and then they patiently wait for an accumulation which at times takes an unusually long time to gather, but the villagers want water, and they must wait till it comes ! In these experiments for improving the village wells, the Government might also be pleased to include village ponds or small tanks such as may be seen along the Railway lines on which there has always been a steady "run," so much so that much before the hot weather sets in, they become perfectly dry and useless, and then the real anxiety of the unfortunate villagers begins. All that is now needed is simply to deepen these ponds to about fifteen to twenty feet to serve as a "reserve" for the village women and children who, owing to a scanty rainfall, have to walk miles for a "hunda" of water, whereas if these ponds are deepened the chances for an extra supply are brighter and more hopeful. These tank works may be started as Famine Works now that prospects are not very encouraging. The "Ma-Bap" Sirkar has done much to improve the hard life of villagers, and if they can now provide water for man and beast at times of scarcity they will surely earn the undying gratitude of millions. The tank at Khandala which supplies water to the vilagers and the bazar people, and which is fast filling up every year, raising the bed level at the same time, is a telling example for deepening the same. The tank at Lanowli near the Lanowli woods is another example, which badly requires deepening as it dries up during the hot weather. This important matter may be safely left to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie who on his recent visit to Satara, said, "° ° ° ° I have to call Satara my native place, my 'vatan' and I cherish for it all the affection and interest which a Maratha Vatandar does for the village of his ancestors."

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Speed Limits of Tram Cars.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President, being absent in Ahmedabad in connection with the Indian Factory Labour Commission, Mr. James MacDonald was called to the Chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S THANKS.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Military Secretary to H. E the Governor, thanking the Corporation for the beautiful casket containing the address of welcome presented to His Excellency on the occasion of his landing in Bombay.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Corporation granted leave of absence for three months to Mr. Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy who has proceeded to Europe for medical treatment.

GRAIN COMPENSATION.

Consideration was given to the recommendation of the Standing Committee regarding the Commissioner's proposal to pay grain compensation to certain low paid employes of the Municipality, at the rate of Re. 1-8 per mensem for a period of six months.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Baptista the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 92,781 for the purpose of allowing grain compensation to the Municipal employes drawing Rs 16 and under per mensem. Sanction was also accorded to a further grant of Rs. 2,033 to meet the grain allowance already due to the employes of the Executive Engineer's Department.

SPEED LIMITS OF TRAM CARS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding proposals for prescribing speed limits of tram-cars and inviting the Corporation's views thereon.

The Commissioner in his letter said :—

"I have the honour to draw your attention to clause 11 of the Deed of Concession made between the Corporation and the B. E. S. & T. Company, under Sub-Clause (a) of which the Municipal Commissioner may make regulations as to the rate of speed to be observed in travelling upon the tramways and also to clause 3 of the Bombay Tramways Amendment Act (1907) under which the speed of tram cars is not to exceed such maximum as the Municipal Commissioner, with the previous sanction of Government, may prescribe.

The question of the speed of tram cars has now been carefully discussed by the Executive Engineer and myself, and the conclusions at which we have arrived are shown in a letter from the Executive Engineer, dated 26th October. In every case the rates of speed proposed are maximum rates. They are on the whole somewhat lower than the rates of speed originally contemplated, which were roughly 5 miles per hour for Abdul Rehman, Nagdevi and Musjid Bunder Streets, 10 miles per hour in Bapu Khote Street, from Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital and from Kalbadevi to Pydhoni, and 15 miles per hour everywhere else. But at the time Mr. Sheppard framed this rough estimate, he had not been furnished with the two reports upon the tramway brakes written by Mr. Hall and by Mr. Stuart Menteth : and in view of those reports and of the further experience of traffic now obtained I am of opinion that the speeds now proposed are more suitable from the point of view of public safety.

Before coming to a final decision, however, I am desirous of learning the views of the Tramways Committee upon these proposals and shall therefore be obliged if you will lay this letter and its accompaniments before the Corporation with a view to their referring it for consideration to that Committee."

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the letter was referred to the Tramway Committee.

MUNICIPAL MEMBER ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Corporation was invited by the Government to recommend to His Excellency for his nomination as an additional member of his Council for making laws and regulations a person elected by that body.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., barrister-at-law, be elected by the Corporation for being recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an additional member of his Council for making laws and regulations. In submitting his proposition before the meeting, Sir Bhalchandra remarked that no words were required from him to commend the proposal to the acceptance of the Board. Sir Pherozeshah's eminent services to the City, rendered by him in his capacity as a member of the Legislative Council, were well-known to all of them. His splendid services in connection with the adjustment of the much vexed question of Police Charges were still fresh in their memory. He did not think it was at all necessary to recount all his varied and valued services to the City. He would only say that these services fully entitled him to be their representative on the Council. He was sure the proposition would be accepted unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn seconded the proposition. He thought the proposal was one which did not require any remarks from him to induce the Corporation to pass it. Sir Pherozeshah's services were well-known to them all and he was sure it would be carried unanimously and by acclamation.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Before the Factory Labour Commission on Saturday, at Ahmedabad, Mr. W. T. Doderet, Collector gave evidence. He said that there were thirty-five mills in Ahmedabad in 1905 and now there were forty-five, two of which were illuminated by electricity. He did not consider the present working hours in Ahmedabad a strain on the operatives, who compared favourably in health with work people outside the mills. Most of the mills had been erected in recent years and many were built on modern lines. The operatives, generally speaking, lived in the vicinity of the mills. He thought the eight and a half hours spent at home by mill-hands enough, considering the class from which they were taken. Workmen of the same class in other employments did not have more time at home. Cultivators also worked similarly long hours and the fourteen hour day of the millhands did not mean continuous work.

He considered there should be no restriction of hours of adult mill labour because there was no restriction in other walks of life and he did not consider the conditions of mill labour different from the condition of other similar employments. Operatives could take care of themselves and in Ahmedabad they were more or less masters of the situation. When leaving the mills after work he had noticed that the operatives appeared cheerful and they did not look unduly fatigued. He saw no particular objection to a one hour rest in the middle of the day, but too long a rest would mean a loss to the mill. Presuming a twelve hours day was fixed the best way to utilise the surplus hours would be to have a long interval in the middle of the day ; but he did not for one moment support a twelve hours day.

Witness saw no reason to restrict overtime, which he considered a question of contract, and he did not think the operatives wanted to be protected against themselves. If one visited a mill one saw that the men employed were generally seen in prime of life. He fancied they generally left the mill between the ages of 40 and 45, when their labour was no longer useful to the mill and also they found the work becoming arduous. It was also possible that they had saved money. The result of his observations was that the health of mill-hands did not deteriorate on account of the hours they worked. Witness stated that agricultural labourers had come to the mills not only during famine but also in times of plenty, and the supply of agricultural labourers was becoming deficient at normal times.

Mr. Doderet did not think a class of young persons was necessary if they were going to have a physical examination of children before they commenced to work as half timers, and then another examination at 14 before they passed out as adults. He was strongly in favour of physical examination for children as he was afraid physically unfit children were sometimes put to work. He also stated that he had seen children certified as between the ages of nine and fourteen who appeared to him as being under nine years of age. In a few instances he had seen children between nine and fourteen, who would have been better outside the mill. He thought the minimum age of nine a suitable one.

Concerning education Mr. Doderet did not think that the class from which mill operatives came received education generally speaking and those was no particular reason why mill owners should be forced to provide education. There seemed no point in giving education to children who were going to work all their lives in a mill. If the children outside were taught then it might be extended to mill children. There was also the danger of their being employed in the mill when they out to be in school.

Turning to ventilation witness was of opinion that factories were well ventilated, but that the ventilation was not used. He would be glad if proper ventilation could be insisted upon. Mr. Doderet thought that the employment of females at night should be prohibited in mills, but not in ginning presses, and supposing the hours for adult males were fixed at twelve, there would be no harm in fixing similar hours for women. He considered that the Factory Inspection at Ahmedabad was not sufficiently provided for. He considered that one technical inspection was not enough.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

The Weather is still very disturbed in the South of the Bay and heavy rain has fallen in the Andamans, east of Ceylon and at Negapatam.

The influence of the storm in the Arabian Sea upon the coast stations is now imperceptible.

In Burma no rain has fallen and the skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air has become drier and contains less than the average quantity of moisture and the temperature is normal or in defect.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies are clear and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud has appeared at a few stations in the Central Provinces but elsewhere the skies are clear and the moisture in the air has increased and is now nearly normal in amount except in the west of the Central Provinces where it is slightly below the average and the temperature normal.

In the north-west of India the skies continue clear except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Rajputana where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Kashmir, Lower Sind and Gujarat and nearly normal, elsewhere while the temperature is slightly high in Baluchistan and approximately normal in the rest of the division.

In the Peninsula, local rain has fallen in the extreme south and the only large amount of 3 inches in Negapatam. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of India and clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air has become drier and in the north of the Peninsula contains less than the average quantity of moisture while the temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Local rain will be heavy in places likely south of the Peninsula and in the Andamans.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from little rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls and later sowing somewhat improved but more rain wanted generally. Cotton crop estimate 8 to 10 annas. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing; show bolls rapidly ripening and ready for picking in some places.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 11th November was 29·947. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th November 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain is reported from this district. The wind direction was calm at Delhi and Lahore. The sky is clear and the air is damper than usual. Yesterday's maximum was 4° to 5° higher than usual at Delhi and Lahore and the minimum 2° warmer at Lahore.

United Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. The direction of wind is calm throughout the district and humidity is fairly normal at Jhansi and slightly less than usual in other places. The sky is clear. Day temperature was 5° above normal at Jhansi and Allahabad but elsewhere the departures of both maximum and minimum were generally small.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-casterly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear at Jaipur and lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and at Ajmer. Yesterday's maximum was 5° warmer than usual at Karachi and the minimum 4° at Ajmer. Elsewhere both day and night temperatures were about normal or differed but slightly from normal. There is usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere in Rajputana but at Karachi the air is much drier than usual and moderately damper at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly clouded at Dwarka and Neemuch and almost free from clouds in other places. Maximum temperature was almost normal at Neemuch and from 1° to 4° warmer in all other places. The minimum temperature varied but slightly from normal throughout the district except locally at Bhavnagar where the night temperature was 4° cooler than usual. There was usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere at Neemuch but elsewhere it was much less than usual.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are variable in direction being north-easterly at Raipur, Amraoti, Akola and Hoshangabad, southerly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore and Saugor and northerly at Nagpur. The wind direction was calm at Khandwa. The sky is almost clear and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual. Both day and night temperatures differ but slightly from normal throughout the district except locally at Raipur where the last night temperature was 5° cooler than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen; calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is all most free from clouds. Weather during the day time was 5° warmer than usual at Ratnagiri and last night's minimum was 5° warmer at Karwar. Humidity is about normal at Karwar and slightly less than usual in other places.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has had no rain. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad, southerly at Malegaon and north-westerly at Ahmednagar. Calm was recorded at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad. The sky is lightly clouded at Poona, but is almost clear elsewhere. The day temperature was 2° to 4° hotter than usual throughout the district, while the night temperature was normal at Malegaon and 3° to 7° cooler in all other places. The moisture in the atmosphere is considerably less than usual.

General Remarks.—A small area of low pressure lies at and about Nagapatam and whether there is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPORTING NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD POLO.

Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

The Final in the 9th Division Polo Tournament was played last evening in fine weather before a large and select assembly of society which included the Hon'ble Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bayley, General and Mrs. Hamilton, General and Mrs. Rimington, etc. Colonel Pedder and Officers, 13th Hussars, were "At Home" and their Band played during the afternoon. The teams went out at 4-30 as follows:—

13th Hussars.—Mr. Steele, Capt Bayley, Capt Marchant and Mr. Dangar (back).

20th Deccan Horse.—Naik Siddi Kumar, Sowar Siddi Nur, Mr. A. E. H. Ley, and Duffadar Nur Khan (back).

Colonel Grantham and Major England umpired.

As was expected the teams were called upon to put in every inch they had in them and the verdict lay in the balance right up to fifth Chukker.

First Chukker.—After a short visitation to the 13th Hussars' end Capt Bayley got down to a clinking run and barely missed. The Hussars pressed hard for a few minutes and Marchant narrowly missed a goal. The 20th Deccan Horse could not relieve the pressure for a long time and Bayley got in a grand shot at last. Siddi Kumar then essayed for the 13th harbour, but was hooked away and just on the bugle call Mr. Dangar shot a second goal from a free hit for penalty.

Second Chukker.—Siddi Kumar bid at once for the flags and soon placed to Siddi Nur who notched a point. The Deccan Horse then played up splendidly and forced the work to the Hussars' country. Ley shone out prominently and made things warm for his opponents and after a great effort scored a second goal thus equalizing, the Chukker being 5 minute overtime.

Third Chukker.—This was of short duration and little was done. Kumar was ruled off-side, but the Hussars did not benefit from the free hit.

In the fourth Chukker no goals were scored either' Steele here played brilliantly and made three successive visits to the Deccan's quarter with no luck, the latter's back returning the ball in grand style.

The fifth Chukker was a memorable one. Siddi Kumar put in a magnificent run and carried the ball to between the posts where it stopped dead, and before Marchant could get it away Siddi Nur nipped in and scored. Thus the Deccans led by a goal. This reverse fairly put the Hussars on their mettle and a battle royal ensued amidst indiscribable excitement till Bayley took the ball all down the field and from the most difficult possible angle hit long and low and scored quite the finest goal seen here this season, the teams equalizing again. Dangar followed a few seconds later with another full point and the pace became hot and furious. Nur Khan just managed to avert another attempt by Bayley, and the score was thus:—

13th Hussars	4 goals.
20th Deccan Horse	3 goals.

With 6 1/2 minutes' time to play the 6th and last Chukker the 20th at first made Trojan attempts to turn the tide and all the four played a dashing game, but the Hussars had them well in hand and soon Marchant fed by Dangar put in another clean shot. Midfield play ensued for about two minutes neither making much headway. Ley then got into the 13th goal vicinity twice, but Dangar was always there. From a melee in front of the Deccan's goal in the last minute Ley managed to wriggle the ball away and there was breathless excitement at the possibilities, but it was all over for the Deccan Horse who proved to be exceedingly game losers to the 13th Hussars who won by five goals to three.

13th Hussars	5 goals.
20th Deccan Horse	3 goals.

Lady Wolffe-Murray presented the Cup and General Rimington led the usual cheers.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 11.

Another game in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament was played this afternoon when the Liecesters met the Parel Gymkhana from Bombay. The game was a fast one throughout and though Parel was defeated by three goals to love they played an excellent game throughout. Two goals were secured in the first half and one in the concluding half.

The Royal Scots meet the Bishop's High School to-morrow.

THE LATE MR. BRENDISH.

A Hero of the Indian Mutiny.

We extract from the "Graphic" of the 3rd May, 1902, a sketch of the late Mr. Brendish, M. V. O.:—

Mr. W. Brendish, of the Indian Telegraph Service, is the sole surviving hero of one of the most dramatic incidents in the story of the Indian Mutiny. When the Mutineers interrupted communication between Meerut and Delhi early in the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th May, the Telegraph Master of Delhi, Mr. Todd, sent out the two young Europeans signallers. Messrs. Brendish and Filkington, who constituted his staff on the Sunday afternoon, to test the line at the cable house on the Jumna Bridge. On their return, with the report that the line was interrupted beyond the river towards Meerut, he himself went out early on the Monday morning to try and effect repairs, and met his death at the hands of the Sowars of the 3rd Light Cavalry while testing the line near the Bridge. The Delhi Telegraph Office was thus left in sole charge of the two young signallers mentioned above, and while the City of Delhi was in a state of up-roar and revolt they remained on duty till about 2 p.m., when they took refuge with others at the Flagstaff Tower, which had been made a rendezvous. During the day they sent news constantly to Umballa of the reports of what was going on in the city, but no Civil or Military Officer visited the Telegraph Office to send any messages or took control of the telegraph in any way. The two signallers happily escaped, with other refugees, and reached Kurnaul safely the next morning, and joined the Umballa office on the following day. The value of the telegrams sent by Brendish and Pilkington from Delhi on that day can hardly be over-estimated. The information wired enabled measures to be taken to disarm the sepoys in many places in the Punjab before they knew what had happened at Meerut and Delhi, and such authorities as Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Herbert Edwardes have left in on record that the messages from Delhi saved the Punjab if not India. Left entirely to their own devices and, with every inducement to desert the post and conceal themselves as heavy firing was going on in the city, bungalows were burning, and many Europeans to their knowledge, had been murdered, they struck loyally to the office and, in the absence of official messages, reported all that was going on. Mr. Pilkington died many years ago, but Mr. Brendish has survived to complete some forty years of service to the Telegraph Department of India and in 1896 retired on a special pension amounting to his full salary, the Government of India at the same time expressing their appreciation of his "excellent service" at the time of the Mutiny. The conduct of the two young signallers has appealed to many writers on the Mutiny, but most of those chroniclers including Sir Herbert Edwardes, Holmes, and Mrs. Steele have made the incident more dramatic by recording that the operators were killed at their instruments by the sepoys after sending the last famous message, and it is pleasant to know, even at this hour, that the gallent lads escaped. The latest development of the story is that Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, recently unveiled at Delhi a granite obelisk erected by members of the Telegraph Department to commemorate the gallantry of the Delhi staff on the eventful May 11th, 1857, when, to quote Sir Robert Montgomery, "The Electric Telegraph saved India." The staff consisted of three men. Charles Todd, who was killed, as before stated, while trying to restore communication with Meerut; W. Brendish, who has now retired; and J. W. Pilkington, who after escaping to the Flagstaff Tower, returned to the Telegraph Office and signalled an important despatch to the Commander-in-Chief. He was taken prisoner after doing so, but escaped. Mr. Pilkington died in 1867.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Doroth Novill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XX.

"Would you not sooner come into the drawing-room?" Roger stammered, feeling that he must say something, that the silence between them was growing oppressive. "This is my study, and I'm afraid it's horribly untidy." When Vanna had visited him on previous occasions he had always received her in the drawing-room and the visits had not been without a certain formality.

"No," she replied, lowering her long lashes over her eyes. "Let's stay where we are. I like this room with its half lights and it makes me feel more at home. Besides, this is a very comfortable chair."

He seated himself close beside her. He was resigned now to doing no more work that evening, or at least not till she had left him. "Tell me why you have come,' he asked smiling, "for since you don't really care about this dance,—"

"I wanted to see you," she replied boldly, coming straight to the point, for what was the good of beating about the bush any longer? "Since you seem to have forgotten, Roger, that there is such a person as Vanna Neal—since you have not even confided in me, as you used to do—you have forced her to take the initiative. The mountain has come to Mahomet," she added with a smile.

"But, Vanna," he protested, "you knew what I was going to do. I told you at Beverly Lodge that I had made up my mind to leave the country, that there was nothing else for me than that. Since then I have been settling up my affairs and making my preparations to go. I am off to Florida in a fortnight."

"You mustn't go, Roger," she murmured, "that's what I have come to tell you. There is no reason, no reason whatever, why you should ruin your life in this absurd fashion. All your interests are in England—"

"They were," he replied beneath his breath.

"Ah, you are thinking of Ruth," returned the woman with the lightest intonation of sharpness in her voice. "But that is all over, Roger—a closed chapter. Put it whichever way you like; you gave up all thoughts of her because you lost your money, or she gave up all thoughts of you for the same reason. And now you have drifted apart."

"Don't let's talk of Ruth," he interrupted, averting his face.

"I would rather not," replied the woman, "for I don't want you to think of her, Roger, at least not now. I want you to think of other things. I want you to think of me. Is that so very difficult?"

She leaned slightly towards him, putting out all the magnetic strength she possessed. She knew her power and now she was exerting it to the full.

All his senses responded to her. The picture of Ruth's Madonna face rose before him, but it was a vapour that a breath would disperse, a spirit form that the hot breath of passion would dispel. What was Ruth to him now? She, of her own accord, had put him from her.

"Why do you ask me this, Vanna?" he asked hoarsely.

"Do you remember once—oh, it was quite long ago," she insinuated softly, "that you wanted me to be more than a mere friend to you, Roger? You asked me to be your wife, but I refused." She gave a low musical laugh. "I don't quite know why I refused; perhaps it was because I had not been very happy as a married woman, and I was pleased with my freedom, which was new to me then."

"And do you regret it now—regret having refused?" He laid his hand upon her arm then withdrew it quickly, for the warmth of her flesh seemed to scorch him. "Vanna, Vanna, why do you say these things to me?" he cried. "I did love you, you know that I loved you, but since then I have given my heart away."

"That is past," she murmured, "past. Your heart is your own, Roger. You ask if I regretted my refusal," she put all the intense feeling of which she was capable into her tone, "and now I dare tell you that I did. There has never been a day that I have not regretted it, though I was too proud ever to let you know this. And you were too proud as well, to proud ever to speak to me again of love—though the world has coupled our names together, cruelly, unkindly."

"I didn't know it Vanna." He started up with genuine anger. "Are you sure that this is true?"

She laughed, amused at his anger. "How blind men are! she murmured. "Women see these things so much quicker, but it's true all the same, Roger, and, of course, it has done me harm in society. Not that I cared though, for I always make light of foolish gossip."

"It's a loathsome world." He set his teeth firmly. "And this has been going on without my having any idea of it. You have been wronged, Vanna, and it was my fault. Oh, I am sorry, put it is late to say that now."

"Is it too late," she queried. "Roger, there is a very simple way to stop the scandal; there is a very simple way to put everything right. It was my fault that you lost your money, perhaps it has been a little of your fault that the world has treated my name lightly. Don't we owe something to each other? And now that you are free—" she had nearly said, "Now that we are both free—can we not repay our debts?"

The man leaned back in his chairs breathing heavily. "I never thought of this, Vanna," he muttered, "I never dreamed that you loved me still."

"I do," she whispered, "and it is that that I have come to tell you. It has cost me something to do it, Roger, but I could not let you go away without speaking." She lifted a dainty lace handkerchief to her eyes in which the tears stood; they were tears of real emotion, for she was fighting as though it were for her life.

And the man marked this, noticed too the swelling breast, and how the delicate little blue veins interlaced under the white skin, felt the appeal of the red lips and of the white bare arms thrown back and the hands clasped behind the mass of black glossy hair. He noticed all this and his desire was to the woman. He struggled for a few moments longer. This was not love, the love that he had given Ruth. His brain was at war with his senses, and perhaps even at this last hour his brain might have conquered. But at that moment there came an interruption, the sound of footsteps and of voices without the door.

Make me your wife, Roger, Vanna was saying; then she too started up conscious of the interruption.

"What is it?" her tone expressed real agitation. She sat up erect in her chair. "Good heavens, Roger, you are not expecting anyone, are you? What will they think if they see me here at this hour?"

"I will go and stop my man from admitting anyone," returned Roger quickly; then he strode across the room.

But he was too late, for the door opened to admit Mortimer Alwyn and another man. They had evidently pushed their way past the servant, little dreaming of the scene they were to encounter.

"I haven't been to the Opera after all," Alwyn began, "but we thought, Enderby, Hardy and I"—he paused abruptly, his eyes falling upon Vanna Neal. "Good Lord," he muttered in genuine surprise, and the next moment, having collected his faculties, he was apologising for his unwarranted intrusion, apologising with a marked and suggestive tone of derision in his voice and a faint lifting of the brows that could not fail to be perceived both by Sir Roger and by Mrs. Neal.

"I'm awfully sorry," he said, "but really we hadn't the faintest idea—you spoke of spending all the evening at work, Enderby, and so as Hardy wanted a word with you, I thought there'd be no harm in bringing him round."

"What do you want to apologise for?" asked Roger roughly. "Neither I nor Mrs. Neal have the smallest objection to your coming, for though the fact has not yet been announced, you may as well know it now as later, Mrs. Neal and I are going to be married, and then I hope to take her away out of England—away from the gossip of its infernal society," he added under his breath.

Vanna Neal glanced up at him quickly and gratefully. She had won the game, and this perhaps through an unexpected stroke of luck. For she felt that what Roger Enderby had done, he had done for the sake of her honour.

That night in the solitude of his own room, Roger Enderby wrestled with himself, and once more it was a contest between his brain and his senses.

"What have I done amiss?" he asked himself again and again. "Why should I feel as though I had been unfaithful, as though I had committed myself to a sin? Am I not free to bind myself to Vanna Neal? Who is there to blame me for doing so? If the world has made free with our names, the world shall judge that we have acted rightly. It is for the best, and at least Vanna loves me as Ruth cannot have done."

It was in this assurance above all that he sought to find comfort. Ruth could not have loved him, or she would at least have met him that night in the rose garden; she would have been a little sorry for the trouble that had befallen him. No, he was assured that Ruth did not love him, so why should he allow that vague, shadowy figure his brain would still conjure up, that figure with pure face and candid eyes, to reproach him?

How was he to know, how could he guess that Ruth, too, in the little mean bedroom of the mean house in Featherstone Row, was weeping that night, weeping as though with a premonition of evil, and offering up a faltering prayer that Lady Sabina, who had written that she proposed to call upon Sir Roger on the morrow, might be successful in her quest?

(To be continued.)

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HOLLY LODGE AT AUCTION.

Bid of £205,000 Refused.

A country estate of sixty acres within four miles of Charing-cross is something of a rarity in these days. For this reason alone Mr. Joseph Stower was assured of a large and interested audience when he placed at the disposition of the highest bidder at the Mart, the other day the Holly Lodge property at Highgate. But land, hunger and the enterprise of building syndicates could scarcely explain the crowded condition of the auction-room and its approaches. Something of the concern displayed will undoubtedly attributable to the fact that with Holly Lodge was so long associated the life of a gifted lady, whose memory, by reason of her manifold acts of benevolence, was always be held in reverence by Londoners. A reminder of this long association was dilicately introduced by the auctioneer who remarked that he himself could remember fifty years ago seeing a string of carriages a mile long waiting for the visitors at Miss Burdett-Coutts's garden-party at Holy Lodge. That, of course, would be some years after Miss Angela Burdett, afterwards Miss Angela Burdett-Coutts, and later the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, had succeeded to the possession of Holy Lodge on the death of the Duchess of St. Albans, widow of Thomas Coutts, the banker.

Apparently it came as a surprise to a section of the audience to learn from the auctioneer that, at the time of the death of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Holly Lodge estate belonged to her husband. It was Mr. Burdett-Coutts, it was explained, who had decided to put the property up to auction. The information was further vouchsafed that the announcement of the sale had brought applications for particulars from all parts of the world—from the Continent, from America, and from some of the Colonies. It had also elicited the interest of number of people who held that Holy Lodge should be acquired as a public park. Mr. Stower intimated that for his own part he had but little sympathy with this idea. Where there not Waterlow Park, Hampstead Heath and and Parliament-hill? Was there any reason why this property should not continue to be utilised as a private residence? To a man of wealth it represented the soundest of investments, in the highest position in London, and with a view over the metropolis which no one could shut out.

Nevertheless, the auctioneer was not unwilling to consider the possibilities of Holly Lodge from the standpoint of development. At a moderate ground rent, it would mean, he said, an income of £15,000 a year. Indeed, Mr. Stower suggested that as a site the property was worth not less than £260,000, or over £4,300 an acre. The opening bid, as it turned out, was destined to be £80,000. "Will any gentleman double it?" asked the auctioneer. Someone was found ready to carry the figure to £100,000, and then, by advances of £5,000; it rose to £125,000, "That," commented the auctioneer, "is about half its real value." Then bidding started afresh and, again by advances of £5,000, mounted up to £190,000 An offer of another £10,000 brought the figure to £200,000, and another, and the last, as it proved, carried it to £205,000. The energies of the company were, however, clearly spent, and Mr. Stower, after a few moments' delay, intimated that he could not sell at the price. He was willing to realise by private treaty, and equally unwilling to disclose the reserve.

VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Photographic Fiends.

The Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by her father, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, and her brother, Mr. William Vanderbilt, jun., arrived here this morning aboard the "Kaiser Wilhelm II," and proceeded to Newport to attend the wedding of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt with Count Szechenyi, says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at New York on October 24. This is the first visit paid by the Duchess to America for a long time. She said: "I am glad to be back home, and expect to have a quiet, happy time at Newport." She appeared in the best of health, and wore a complete blue dress of broadcloth and a blue picture-hat, with a large blue feather. Photographers were on the pier with cameras to take snapshots of the party.

It happened that one of the first items of news conveyed to Mr. William Vanderbilt, jun., on landing was that of the sensational run by angry depositors, upon the Trust Company of America, of which he is a director. Naturally, he was not in the best of humours, and bitterly resented the cool, businesslike preparations of the camera fiends. He rushed upon one man, knocked the camera to the ground, and indignantly kicked it to pieces. Such an incident is by no means unusual here, and it occasionally happens that a dummy camera and a dummy photographer are advanced strategically by the snapshot brigade to "draw the fire" of the enemy. In this case, at least, several good pictures were secured of young Vanderbilt venting his indignation, and from the standpoint of the Saffron Press young Vanderbilt in action is more valuable than young Vanderbilt in repose.

Six of the Vanderbilts' motor-cars had been sent to the landing stage to await the ship, but their chauffeurs were engaged elsewhere at the moment the vessel arrived, and so, after much searching by telephone, a station omnibous was secured for the Duchess and cabs for other members of the party. Three ceremonials will mark the wedding of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt to Count Szechenyi on Dec. 4. There will be a Roman Catholic marriage in the Vanderbilts' New York home, followed by a wedding at the Protestant Episcopal Church, and finally a civil wedding. One hundred and fifty relatives and friends of the bride will attend, and some of Count Szechenyi's are about to sail from Hungary to be present. A wedding breakfast will follow the rites, all before four o'clock in the afternoon, and at that hour the Count and the newly-made Countess will go aboard a Translantic liner to spend their honeymoon abroad. After that they will live on the Count's estate in Hungary, and the former Miss Vanderbilt will be known to Americans very little thenceforth.

All rumours of opposition on the part of Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt to the Count were disproved to-day by the manner in which he and the young Hungarian chummed together in private as well as in public.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SALT.

A Government Resolution on the Annual Report on the Administration of the Salt Department in Sind for the year 1906-07, says:—Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in holding that the figures indicate an actual rise in the consumption per head. This gratifying feature of the year's work is, there is ground for believing, due in no small measure to the abolition of the system under which salt could not be sold except under license.

THE Earl of Kingston is not the first peer who has had an adventure with a burglar. A well-known lord discovered a thief in his town house. Aided by the butler he secured the man, and then rang the bell. A servant appeared, whom the peer requested to "go into the kitchen and bring up a policeman or two. The domestic returned, and said there were no policemen on the premises. "What!" exclaimed his master, in incredulous tones, "do you mean to tell me that, with a cook, two scullery-maids, a kitchen-maid, and three house-maids in my employ these is no policeman in my kitchen? It is, indeed a miracle, and our prisoner shall reap the benefit. Turner, let the man go instantly!"

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's., Liverpool friends writing on 22nd October say:—

We beg to confirm our respects of 15th instant.

The position of the market, at present, might be summed up in this sentence: Farmers won't sell and Spinners won't buy. And while these two factors, which constitute the mainspring of the market, are inactive, other influences have much less weight.

This time, it will generally be admitted, it is the spinner who can afford to wait. The farmer will have to realise sooner or later that he can have no support from the trade in maintaining an artificial price.

And certainly the position of American finance affords him very little encouragement. Loans repayable on call are only made at 10 per cent. interest, we hear, while time loans are being refused.

Failures are taking place, and there is much despondency, although we hear by cable that a somewhat improved tone is noticeable in financial circles.

The news from various cotton producing countries is not favourable at present.

Advices from India are very precarious in consequence of the continued absence of rain, and we are sorry to see that famine is threatened in the North-West Provinces, as food crops are affected as well as cotton.

The Brazilian crop is stated to be suffering from a new disease—a plague of caterpillars, and there is some anxiety as to the possible damage.

Our own representative in Central Asia writes that the crops in the Khiva, Bokhara and Kokand districts have suffered from rains and frost.

All this would point to more demand for American cotton, but we wonder whether the effect would not almost be counterbalanced by the reduced buying power of those countries where the consumer is so largely the agricultural population.

As regards the American crop, another week has passed without any sign of general killing frost.

A New York friend, writing on 11th instant, says:—

"A good killing frost might do some damage, although it is claimed that during the warm September the crop everywhere had gained fast, and that no more damage could be done than last year, when it evidently did not amount to much, even with really killing frost during the first half of October."

Rains are reported to have done damage to the quality of the cotton lying in the fields in Texas, and we notice a tendency to lower crop estimates.

On the other hand, in a letter just received from a correspondent who has been through the State of Georgia, he says:—

"The character of the staple in Southern Georgia is good, and the grade averages a little better than Fully Middling. In all of Southern Georgia the crop is practically matured, and frost would not do any damage, as there is no late growth."

Another friend cables:—

"The best crop will be in South Carolina."

As regards trade, the features to which we have previously referred still hold good.

Continental spinners, although they have contracted well ahead, some to the Autumn of 1908, have plenty of cotton in reserve, and we hear complaints that new orders are not coming in, as weavers have bought too much yarn.

As for Lancashire, some Burnley manufacturers have even stopped looms, rather than weave for stock, for it is difficult to replenish orders at profitable rates.

Some, perhaps a good many, spinners of the coarser counts would run short time if they were not afraid of their operatives going to new mills, which are continually being erected.

To conclude:

The scramble for early new crop cotton which we foresaw, and which America foresaw, as shown by the attempts to corner December, has carried near months to a considerable premium, which may be more or less maintained until the contracts made have been fulfilled.

As regards later months, however, we do not see, in the long run what there is to maintain values. We have before us the prospect of a good crop; a falling off in trade; a most depressing state of finance in America, and widespread economies; threatened famine in India; the possibility of a general railway strike in England, etc.

And when, besides all this, farmers have realised that they must let go, and the flood gates of the crop are opened, the decline, with many fluctuations should eventually go further.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The outlook of this article is somewhat enigmatical at present.

Crop news by cable has been rather unfavourable of late, the plant having suffered somewhat from cold and fogs, and this, together with an improved feeling in Egyptian markets, has caused greater firmness in Egyptian, than in American cotton.

Latterly, the tendency has been for many Lancashire Egyptian spinners to induce the newspapers to report a large demand for yarns. We are rather afraid, however, that the wish is father to the thought. It seems to us that, if the newspapers did not continue to report a strong demand for yarns, some of those Egyptian yarn buyers who are under contract to receive same, might try to put off delivery of their purchases, and so cause a temporary glut, and we understand it is not easy to make new contracts for the good medium counts. The demand for very fine yarns continues unabated.

In the medium grades, as the quality of Egyptian has somewhat suffered, spinners will turn their attention again to American, and holders of these grades will have to tender.

We therefore look for a somewhat decreased consumption of Egyptian, as compared with the past 12 months, when it was very large.

As an instance, we may mention that an American correspondent, a firm who sells Egyptian c. i. f. largely in Boston and various places in the South, tells us that spinners in America will not buy so much Egyptian this year (last year they took 120,000 bales, against 65,000 in 1905) and that some are even reselling the stocks of Egyptian cotton they have, and replacing them with American cotton of good staple, which seems to be plentiful.

At present the market is a small one, and one or two orders for a thousand bales suffice to advance or depress values many points. This was illustrated on Saturday, 19th instant, when just two buying orders put the market 9 points up. On the strength of this, jobbers bought, but on Monday, seeing no further buying orders, they promptly resold, and the advance was lost.

We do not venture to express a definite opinion to-day, and would only say that, when we recommended some days ago to sell Egyptian and buy American, we thought the climax of difference had been reached: to-day the difference between these two growths is even bigger and consequently more abnormal than ever. Sooner or later, —it may take months—the two growths should come nearer together.

October:—6·03d.
Oct.-Nov.—5·96d.
Jan.-Feb.—5·80d.
March-April:—5·77d.

OPTIONS:—

Dec.-Jan.,	single	0·18d,	double	0·36d.
Jan.-Feb.,	„	0·23d,	„	0·46d.
Feb.-Mar.	„	0·27d,	„	0·54d.
Mar.-Apr.	„	0·30d,	„	0·60d.

EGYPTIAN:—

Nov.,	Liverpool:—10d.	
Jan.,	„	9·59/64d.
Nov.,	Alexandria:—T.19·25/32.	
Jan.,	„	T.20·7/32.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Nov. 1907. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	1	15 p m	1	45
Suez	11	2	20 p m	0	40

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 11th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	11th Nov. 1907.	2	0	0	7
„ Karachee	Ditto	1	30	0	4
„ Madras	Ditto	0	37	0	11

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07). Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon S. Miguel interrupted (8-11-07.)

BY THE WAY.

UP FROM SLAVERY.

Provincial journalism is the stepping-stone of many who need but a few months in which to work of that sense of mental strangulation which obsesses the young man who first sits down to write for publication. But for the man who is content to grub in the lower strata the life is one of great hardship, humiliation, and poverty. It is fair to assume that any man taken on to the staff of even a quite small paper has received a fairly good education. The wages of a country reporter, however, would make a navvy blush. He is supposed to report verbatim any speaker who comes along, to describe any event occurring in the district for which he is responsible; to correct proofs, to canvass for advertisements to act when called upon as compositor, to provide a bicycle for his round, and to appear well dressed and a credit to his paper—all this for 22s. per week. It is to the eternal credit of such men that now and again they manage to emerge from their slavery and in time to command positions which any journalist would be proud to fill.

PROFITABLE COMPLIMENTS.

Counsel never lose anything by habitual urbanity in court—it is one of Mr. Rufus Isaacs's prime assets—even though now and again they must fly at and shake a prevaricating witness. When, however, they go out of their way to pay each other compliments such as that with which Hawkins delighted Warren, it may be surmised that possibly there is something behind the studied courtesy. Pollock used to say the handsomest things of a counsel named Alexander, who had a big leading connection on the Northen Circuit, and frequently appeared against him. This man was not a genius, and some one once rated Pollock for these flattering allusions. "Why," answered he, "do you not perceive that unless I keep Alexander in business I should have that confounded Cresswell against me in every case." Cresswell, it need hardly be said, was a man nearer Pollock's weight than the belauded Alexander.

OXFORD'S NEW CAPTAINS.

For the first time on record a Rhodes Scholar has been appointed skipper of the Oxford University Rugby Football Club. Mr. W. W. Hoskin is a Trinity man, who proceeded to Oxford three years ago from St. Andrew's School, Grahamstown. He got his Rugby blue in his first term, and later on he was given a place in the Freshmen's cricket match. Mr. Hoskin has also played in the Seniors' match, and, when required, he helped his college at tennis. Last season the Rhodes Scholar acted as secretary of the 'Varsity Rugby Club. "Soccer" is under the captainship of Mr. G. N. Foster, of Worcester County and College. At Malvern he worthily upheld family traditions for all kinds of outdoor sports, and at the University he has gained the reputation of being the most versatile undergraduate of the day. Exeter College gives the Univerity its hockey captain in the person of Mr. C. S. Hurst. A Londoner, Mr. Hurst went to Oxford from Uppingham, where be won a number of athletic triumphs.

A NURSERY OF BISHOPS.

The election of the Rev. E. N. Powell, who was a religious disciple of Dr. Gore at Trinity College Oxford, to the bishopric of Mashonaland, will call renewed attention to the remarkable number of bishops contributed by Cardinal Newman's old college to the present Anglican Episcopate. They include the Primate and the Bishops of Birmingham, Hereford, Exeter, and Gloucester, besides several Indian and Colonial prelates. Curiously enough, St. John's, the "Churchy" neighbour of Trinity, which Mark Pattison described as "corroded with ecclesiasticism," and which alone retains the Anglican atmosphere of unreformed Oxford, has produced few prominent ecclesiastics, since Laud.

GENTLEMAN-COMMONERS AT OXFORD.

The death of Mr. Thomas Colleton Garth following quickly upon that of Mr. E. J. Stanley, the member of Parliament for Bridgwater from 1895 to 1906, reminds Oxford men how few are the surviving gentleman-commoners. This class of members of the University is entirely confined to Christ Church, and now only numbers eighteen, the peers among them being Earl Cadogan, Earl Egerton of Tatton, Viscount Clifden, Viscount St. Aldwyn, and Viscount Halifax. Other distinguished gentleman-commoners are: Sir John T. Dillwyn-Llewelyn, Bart., Sir G. Macpherson-Grant, Bart., the Hon. Robert Marsham-Townshend, the Hon. W. J. B. W. Vernon, the Right Hon. F. J. S. Foljambe of Osherton, Notts, who was M. P. for East Retford from 1857 to 1885, and Mr. Hamon Le Strange of Hunstanton.

"LOATHSOME BED-STUFFING.

A recent bacteriological report on specimens of rags and samples of flock used for stuffing bed mattresses, cushions, and so forth has reached the Lancet and affords singularly unpleasant reading: In untreated rugs as purchased the number of bacteria living and capable of developing in suitable nutrient media varied from upwards of 1,000,000,000 per gramme to over 9,000,000,000. The number of bacillus coli and allied organism of excremental origin was at least 10,000,000 per gramme, while the bacillus enteritidis sporogenes was found in the same material. Many a mattress containing this unsterilised flock must, our contemporary points out, literally be a hotbed of disease.

FLOWERS IN THE PULPIT.

One Sunday morning in 1852, we gather from the book on Plymouth Church from which we have already quoted, someone sent Henry Ward Beecher a small bouquet of flowers in a vase. He took it to church with him, placed it on the little table at his side, and there it remained throughout the service. It is difficult in these days to understand what a commotion it occasioned. Such a thing as bringing flowers into a church on the Sabbath-day had never been heard of, and was not at all in accord with traditional New England ideas. Some people declared that Henry Ward Beecher had desecrated the house of God by taking flowers into the pulpit during religious worship! This, however, affected neither Mr. Beecher nor the church. Flowers in the pulpit had come to stay, and stay they did, and now are recognised as a legitimate part of church service all over the world.

THE KING OF CITY CATARERS.

Once more the historic house of Birch, as represented by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, is busy preparing a Lord Mayor's banquet, as their predecessors were more than a century ago. What memories of sumptuous hospitality the very name Birch recalls! The original Birch, it is said, cooked a noble baron of beef in front of the great Fire of London; and as long ago as 1775 his successor was catering for the Merchant Taylors, the Fishmongers, and half a dozen other great City Companies, making, as he left on record, nearly 400 per cent. profit on a single banquet. A few years later was cradled the most famous of all the Birches, Samuel by name, who, as London's chief magistrate, presided in 1814 over the feast which he himself had provided, with the Czar of Russia, the Prussian King, Louis XVIII., and the Prince Regent as principal guests.

A GRATEFUL BUYER.

Macaulay, we are further told, was always eager to learn when the bookseller had new consignments coming, and once when informed of a fresh lot of Civil War tracts relating to the time of William and Mary, he showed some mild impatience at learning it was too late to unpack them that day. He begged me to go through them soon, and I said I would sit up that night and sort them out by the morning. He asked what time I opened shop, and I said eight o'clock. He was there on the step next morning to the minute, and commenced on his task, one pile after another. I soon found he had had no breakfast, but all I could persuade him to take was a cup of coffee. After a couple of hours' hard sorting, he chose two or three hundred pieces, paid for them, and engaged for me to deliver them at the Albany that night. I took them myself, and I should say the year was 1855 or '56. I remember his repeating his pleasure, the last time I saw him that I had dealt with him so fairly. "You have saved me a considerable amount of money," he said, "for what you charge me a shilling for I have been in the habit of paying other people ten." "Which" (adds the bookseller) "I thought was very fair of him, considering how slow buyers are as a rule to see any side to a bargain but their own."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PAST AND PRESENT.

"Somebody was asking me the other day why modern dresses were not so artistic as those of preceding centuries. I really do not know if my interviewer was referring to the delightfully suggestive gauzes of Greece and Rome But I must confess if I look around the stands in this exhibition to-day I am quite as much in love with the dresses of nowadays as with those of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. These modern dresses have a sort of charming simplicity about them which is most catching, they adapt themselves to the figure so much better and the modern dressmaker understands that, after all, a dress has so much the more value if it emphasizes the quality of the woman by whom it is worn. I am sure I prefer the tightfitting skirt of this coming season to the abhorred crinoline. Of the last century's dresses we have only kept the best specimens, and we always have in our hearts a special fondness for old things; but can you realize the aspect of a street when everybody was clad like Mary Queen of Scots? Or an enormous crowd of people pushing about in Threadneedle-street in the mud in classical draperies and sandals?

ROMAN TOGAS.

"Beside Greek dress in the dirty streets would scarcely be hygienic, as one could not possibly hold it up. Imagine the spectacle of gentlemen on their way to the City, or working on the Stock Exchange, in Roman togas, or a crowd of people returning from their work, say, in the tube" or in a motor-omnibus, in crinolines! "In one thing in this present age we women have the pull over men. In days long past men's clothes were things of beauty. Poor dears, of course they are nice and workmanlike in this twentieth century, but that is all one can say. "Personally, I love the present fashion, with the plain skirts and large hats, more or less like the Moreland pictures. There is nothing in the world that gives one such a sense of well-being as of having on a really beautiful gown. It gives one confidence, and consequently power.

DRESS AND ACTING.

On the stage dress has, of course, a tremendous influence on acting, especially as the visual sense is the first to convey an impression to the mind even before hearing. For instance, if I had appeared in one of my beautiful Redfern gowns that I wear in 'The Sins of Society' as Nancy in 'Oliver Twist,' I don't believe the audience would have been half so sorry for me. I was greatly helped by the torn apron, and the poor shawl. One wouldn't like to see Lady Macbeth play the murder scene in white, or Ophelia in the mad scene in black. And if clothes are so necessary on the stage, surely they are even more so off. They certainly are of the greatest aid to one's success in life. I am sure, for instance—and this is only for the ladies—that men prefer to marry girls who wear tasteful and charming clothes—not necessarily extravagant—but girls who show a certain interest and care for their personal appearance.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

The cloche hat is still in steady favour, but if is now of moderate size, and worn in a moderate manner—that is to say, it is no longer thrown back on the hair in such a way that the back of the neck is hidden, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. One of the most elegant and "lady-like" hats of the present season is the moderately large cloche with the crown completely surrounded by one of the new curved ostrich feathers, while at the left side the loose tip forms a sort of tassel falling over the brim. These circular feathers—arranged to surround a large hat crown—are for the moment taking the place of the ordinary ostrich feather, they are eminently chic, and, though expensive, they cannot be considered unduly extravagant, as they are always made of the best quality feathers, and can be cleaned and curled again and again. Some of the leading actresses at the "dress theatres" have recently appeared in extremely small toques of fur feathers, or felt. Some of this quaint little toques have been fashioned in the Scotch cap from which was such a rage a few years ago in Paris, and they have been for the most part trimmed with jaunty wings or with a single long feathers, the latter fastened directly in front and allowed to fall over the crown and rest on the hair at the back. For skating these toques are very practical, and to some women they are very becoming.

TOQUES.

Toques—in the ordinary sense of the word—are being allowed a well deserved rest this season, and it seems as though they will soon become as rare as bonnets with strings. Apropos strings, they are now very fashionable for picture hats, and are to be seen in all the best ateliers, in velvet, satin, or taffetas; they are not, as a rule, tied under the chin, but the ends of the ribbon are are loosely knotted at one side and allowed to float over the left shoulder.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

334 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture at the B. V. A. Club on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7 p. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

335 DRILLS.

No. 2 Co., Nesbit Road, Mazagon Rifle and Marching Drill on Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.
Dress plain clothes.

336 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be a class for N C O's No 2 Co for Gun Drill and instruction in such Mechanism at Mahaluxmi Fort on the 16th instant at 5 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

337 E E Co.

E E Co Parade on Wednesday the 13th inst, at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

338 STRENGTH.

The following men having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted as follows:—

No. 1122	Gr.	G. Leach	No. 1 Co., No. 4 Sub Divi:	
„ 1123	„	S. Scragg	„	No. 310
„ 1124	„	A. Meckenzie	„	„
„ 1125	„	W. H. Standen	„	„
„ 1126	„	A Pelly	„	„
„ 1127	„	A. J. Stewart	„	„

B. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

346. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 16th instant.
To-day Tuesday the 12th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p m.
II—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.
III—"L" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-45 p m.
IV—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
V—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p m
Wednesday the 13th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps.
II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday the 14th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m. on company parade ground.
III—"I", "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 5 p m.
Friday the 15th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p. m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 2nd November.

		Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 07.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section		2,65,647	5,50,331	7,414	8,61,392
I M R system		74,091	1,40,217	1,287	2,16,596
A D C Ry		13,907	24,460	53	38,423
Total		3,53,645	7,16,013	6,754	11,16,412
Actuals for corresponding week ending 3rd Nov. 06.					
G I P R Section		2,87,038	6,17,429	8,288	9,12,749
I M R system		57,873	1,45,060	1,060	2,04,[illegible]
A D C Ry		15,380	21,881	154	37,415
Total		3,60,291	7,85,243	9,522	11,55,057
Increase or Decrease	G I P R	+ 18,609	− 67,091	− 2,875	− 51,357
	I M R	+ 16,218	− 4,723	+ 207	+ 11,702
	A D C R	− 1,473	+ 2,584	− 101	+ 1,010

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8th Nov. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 14,[illegible]
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 9th Nov. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 11,[illegible]
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 10th Nov. 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ [illegible]

THE TWO SERVICES.

HORSES.

The Royal Commission on Horse Breeding is a body consisting of a number of very worthy gentlemen, but their labours are almost valueless to the army, owing to the small amount of money at their disposal. In their ast report they expressed the grave opinion that the present system of awarding premiums may be the best way of dealing with the small sum granted by Parliament, but that it "is quite insufficient for the needs of the country." Most people have long been convinced of that fact, and probably the members of the Royal Commission would like to see the body dissolved or devoted to the more useful and the really necessary work of fostering horse breeding by instituting Government horse-breeding establishments, such as exist in other countries, or as a second and less desirable expedient, by having a much larger sum assigned to the purpose than is now made available. The army is now in want of a supply of good horses, those in service are not all of good quality, and it is certain that if a great demand were made we should be in a worse plight than in 1899. With the utmost desire for economy, the Government must see that there is no true economy in endangering the supply of Army horses. This is no new subject with us, and we shall continue our protests againt the present state of things until something practical is done to remedy it.

ORDANANCE.

We have kept our readers informed of the attack that has been made by a writer signing himself "R.A." upon the Ordanance Department in India, which he charges with wasteful extravagance and dangerous policy in concentrating the ordanance factories. In the third, and probably concluding letter, the attack is more pointedly made upon General Mahon, and covertly upon those who were responsible for appointing him. The location and distribution of factories should be ruled, and we believe is ruled, by motives of high policy, and it certainly seems to us incredible that Lord Kitchener should have approved arrangements meriting the sombre description given by "R.A.," though labour and other difficulties may have impeded the progress anticipated. It is impossible to take all the statements made as conclusive evidence against the Ordanance Department, and we prefer to await some testimony on the other side. It is possible that the particular interests of Bombay may have suffered, and perhaps the facts alleged against the administration might appear, from another point of view, in a totally different light. We are not sorry, however, that "R.A." should have made this attack, because if serious errors have been perpetrated, inquiry will expose them, and we are quite sure that Lord Kitchener will not permit his subordinates to persist in any policy proved to be economically inadvisable, and strategically dangerous. The closing of the gun carriage factory at Madras, which "R.A." makes a cause of complaint, is undoubtedly dictated by considerations of military policy.

"FAVOURITES."

Turning to the more personal side of the attack, the assertion is boldly made that General (then Major) Mahon was sent to South Africa "apparently only to qualify for the most important Ordnance billet in India." This, of course, is mere assumption, but "R. A" goes on to say that General Mahon's appointment, and the system which, it is alleged, has prevailed, of superseding seniors in the interests of "favoured juniors" (giving rise to a "factory officers' ring") has led to the retirement of experienced officers including Major-General Chamier, Colonel Spring, Colonel T. Walker, Colonel Gallwey, and Colonel Campbell, at a time when their matured experience could not but have been most valuable to the State. Then "R. A." intimates that another appointment is contemplated which will not be justified by experience, and that other resignations may be expected. In other words, he suggests that "selection by favouritism" is rampant in this particular department. We know what has taken place within recent years at home, but, without further evidence, we shall decline to believe that the consideration of the advantage of the public services has entirely given place to favouritism in the Ordnance Department in India.

MEDICAL.

The visit of the Director-General of the Army Medical Service to Scotland to discuss with the medical profession the necessary arrangements for the medical service of the Territorial Forces has caused the "Lancet" to make some apt comments upon the present state of unpreparedness, and, with regard to Mr. Haldane's intentions, it confesses that any anticipations of finality must be regarded in the light of a triumph of hope over experience. We think our contemporary borrows from our columns its note upon the defective medical arrangements in the Buckinghamshire tactical exercises. The arrangement proposed of one great corps for the Territorial Forces seems sound, though we believe opinion is divided on that point, and it is right that inquiries should be made in regard to local hospital organisation. But we agree with the "Lancet" that provision should be made for reinforcing the medical department in the fighting line. All humanitarian and sentimental considerations apart, it is obvious that the wounded cannot be attended and transported away too quickly. Their presence must disquiet and depress the spirits of those around them; and if the medical staff is inadequate detachment of men may be demanded who can ill be spared. The "Lancet" makes the suggestion that it might be practicable to form at hospitals and medical schools a magnificent reserve division of the Army Medical Corps. "The junior qualified men attached in various capacities and the junior and senior students would be available for the "personnel" of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. Two points would, however, require to be provided for specially. First and most important, the special instruction necessary should not be allowed to divert the students from their other studies. This might be managed with little difficulty if it was afforded with and intermixed with their anatomical and surgical courses. Secondly, the Government should bear all expenses of uniform and maintenance while on public service, and should compensate the schoo and medical staff for any additional teaching involved.' The idea is excellent, and we commend it to Mr Haldane.

MONEY.

It is, of course, all a question of money; and the same is true throughout the whole range of matters relating to military sufficiency and efficiency. The constriction of effort was felt everywhere in the manœuvres, and it was truly surprising how much was done with such insufficient opportunities. Lord Methuen has referred rather pointedly to the matter in his remarks on the training of the Regular troops in the Eastern Command. Much good work was done, and there was a steady advance to record, but the difficulties have been great because of the want of suitable training grounds in the vicinity of barracks. This could be provided if money were available. Then, again, owing to financial considerations, there has been only one staff ride for officers during the year. This is not as it should be, because these rides and tours are now widely recognised to be of high value in giving officers experience of conditions and duties which are not presented to them in the ordinary work of troop training. Notwithstanding all this, a marked improvement was observable in the writing of orders, though the reconnaissance schemes and other work sent in left something to desire—some was excellent and conscientious, but a good deal was indifferent. In the Eastern Command, as at Aldershot, the preliminary training was satisfactory, and the troops on arrival at the training area were in a higher state of efficiency than during previous years. Lord Methuen has high praise for the intelligent manner in which officers and men of the 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders entered into co-operation with the Royal Engineers in the siege operations at Chatham. We speak for the whole Army when we say that the constant calls for economies and the spirit of financial constriction are responsible for many defects that exist.

TRAFALGAR.

The usual celebrations of Trafalgar Day took place on Monday, including the decoration of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, and it is to be noted that the movement in favour of celebrating the victory shows a continuous growth. Not alone in London or in England, but in the principal cities of the Empire there were local celebrations; while the number of tributes from persons claiming descent from officers who fought under Nelson, and placed at the foot of the monument, were very numerous. The usual manifesto of the League took the form of a general criticism of naval policy—not so much, perhaps, of what the Admiralty have done as of what it is assumed that the Admiralty will not do. The Channel Fleet is said to be still without "adequate secure, and convenient bases." The two-Power standard will not be maintained "unless England adds to her programme for 1908 not only sufficient units to meet the German programme for next year (three large armoured ships), but also units to provide a margin of reserve. Also it is urged that "the construction of fast armoured cruisers of medium size . . . . is urgently required. Under no circumstances, however, should the battleship programme be sacrificed to these secondary types of ships. . . . Above all, additional destroyers of the most powerful type." With regard to this programme of shipbuilding, it may be remarked that it is based largely upon what foreigners are supposed to be preparing to build rather than upon ships actually laid down. It is not clear, either, how the position of the British Navy is supposed to have been weakened because the Hague Conference has given a tacit sanction to the use of mines on the high seas; or how the proposed establishment of an International Prize Court threatens to deprive the British Navy of one of its strongest arms. These statements and deductions in the manifesto would be all the better for further explanation.

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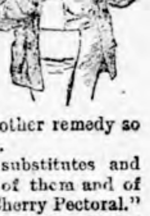

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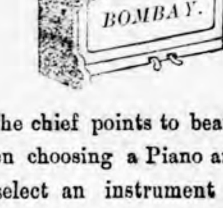

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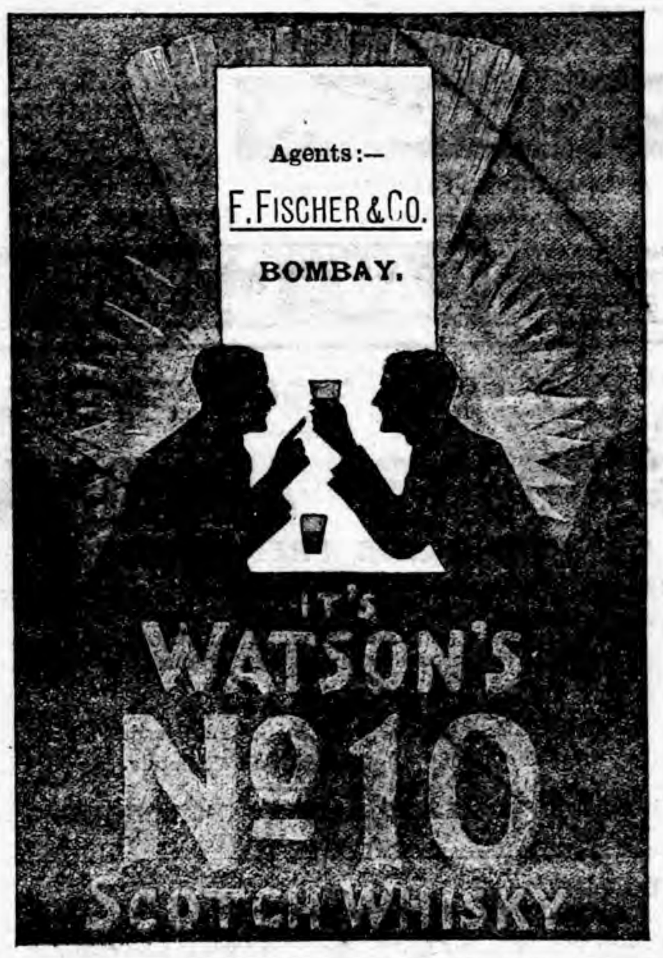

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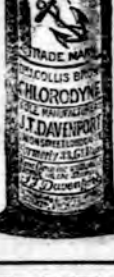

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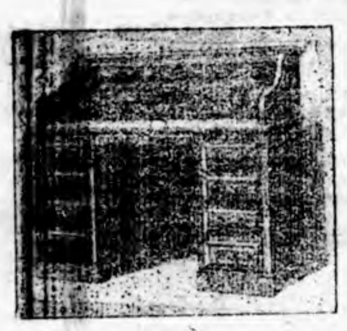

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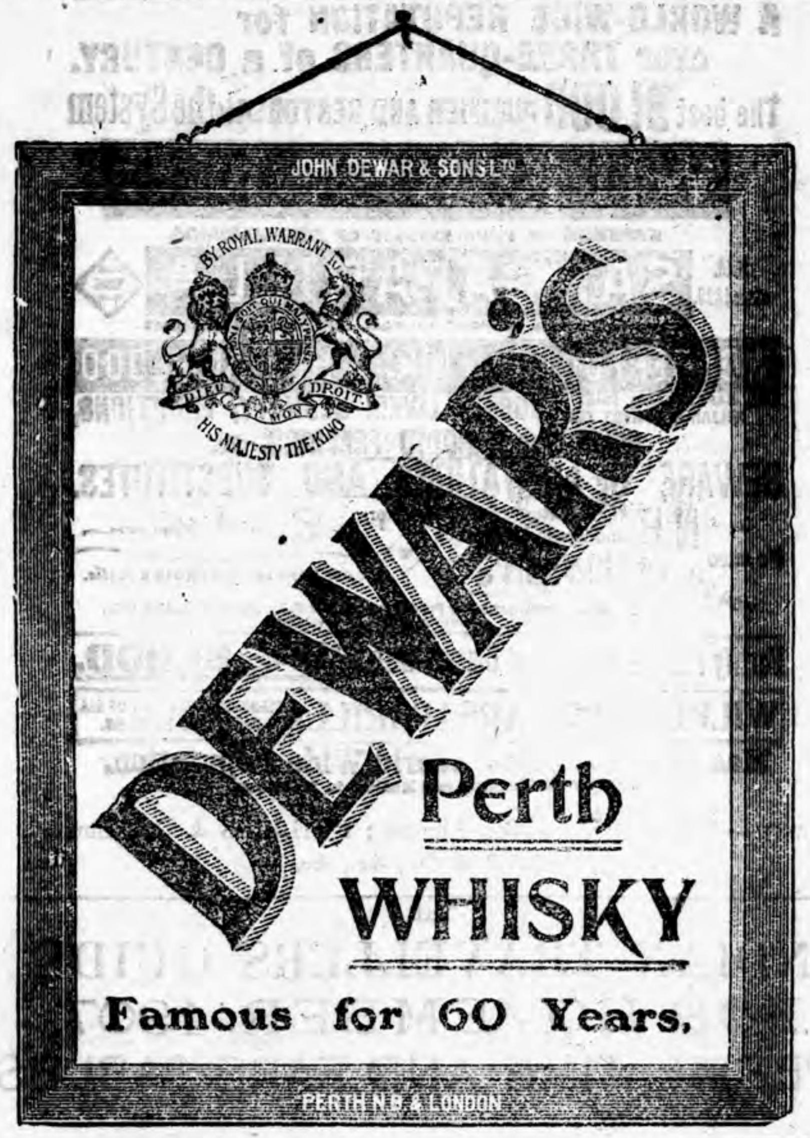

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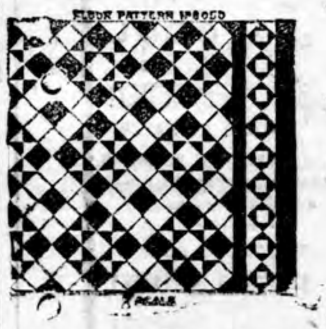

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